THE

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THE PRINCE-BISHOP OF THE EAST.

Said Signor Minghetti some years ago to M. de Laveleye, "I have had the opportunity of conversing with all the eminent men of our day; there are two who give me the impression that they belong to a different species—these are Bismarck and Strossmayer." Bishop Strossmayer, whom the Italian statesman ranked with Bismarck as a man superior to the rest of mankind, met the Emperor-King, who is one of Prince Bismarck's feudatories, the day before yesterday, and showed himself not unworthy of the Italian's estimate. Before all Europe to-day the great Prince-Bishop of Croatia stands forth conspicuous as the courageous vindicator of the rights of religion and nationality in the presence of his Sovereign.

Bishop Strossmayer is one of the last surviving specimens of the Prince-Bishop of the Middle Ages left in Europe. From his palace at Diakova he exercises over the Slavonic world far the greatest influence wielded by any prelate in the Roman Church. There are few more interesting men than he in Eastern Europe, and none who present a more noble and ideal a figure before the eyes of the modern world. In the width of his popular sympathies, and in his keen appreciation of the forces of the age, he resembles Cardinal Manning, in the hold which he possesses over the nation in the midst of which he has spent his life, he is like Archbishop Croke, while as Magnate and ruler of his diocese he recalls the associations which cling to the more magnificent of the mediæval bishops. In his view "there are two great European questions—the question of nationalities and the social question. We must raise the depressed peoples and the disinherited classes." To this ideal he has dedicated the energies of seventy years. But ever in his striving after the raising of the Slavonic nations, he has been thwarted by the antagonism between the Catholic and the Orthodox Slavs. Hence it has been the dream of his life to bring about the reunion of Christendom. It was this idea which led him at first to oppose the adoption of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and he has had the cordial support of the Pope in the efforts which he has been making for many years in arranging a reconciliation between the Eastern and the Roman Churches. The great historic mission of the Slavonic peoples to give the Western nations more courage, more charity, more faith, more love of justice, virtue, and peace cannot be begun until the Orthodox and Western Churches are reconciled. As steps in this direction he has obtained the sanction of the Pope for the substitution of Slavonic for Latin in the Roman Church in Montenegro, and he is not without hope that the Orthodox ritual may be sanctioned in the Roman Churches throughout the Slavonic world. To his influence at the Vatican also was due the honour paid by the Pope to the Slavonic apostles St. Cyril and St. Methodius. Hence it was but natural that when the Russians were celebrating the Ninth Centenary of their conversion to Christianity, Bishop Strossmayer should have sent a telegram of sympathy and fraternal greeting to the assembled Orthodox. We have not seen the full text of his message, but according to the extracts published this morning he prayed for the Divine blessing on Russia and her mission. The most objectionable passage is said to be the following:—

> May God bless Russia and help her in the true belief, and, with the aid of Providence and of Christian heroism, may she accomplish, besides her other tasks, also that great mission which the Almighty has entrusted to her.

The Irish Government occasionally shuts up a patriot in prison for crying "God save Ireland," but it can hardly be a crime for a Roman Catholic Bishop to pray that God would bless Russia, and help her in the true faith, which of course in the Bishop's opinion is the faith of the Western Church. The great mission which Bishop Strossmayer believes that God has entrusted to Russia is to reunite Christendom. This surely was no great crime. But the Emperor-King, meeting the Bishop at Bellovar, told him that he had heard his telegram with astonishment, and after saying that he could not at first believe that a subject of his had written such words, added, "You do not seem to be aware of what a culpable step you have taken against the Church and the State." Whereupon Bishop Strossmayer, in no whit abashed, replied in the hearing of all present at the levée, "Your Majesty, my conscience is clear." It was a good reply, worthy of the man. The courtiers thought the Bishop's attitude and tone "unbecomingly arrogant." The Emperor-King turned his back upon the stout-hearted prelate, who thereupon returned home, greeted with popular demonstrations by the way. It is good to find that there are still Bishops in the Roman Church worthy of the traditions of the early days when its ministers bearded Emperors in their wrath and asserted the authority of the moral law with supreme indifference to the edicts of the temporal power. We need have no fear for Bishop Strossmayer. He is strong enough to do his duty and face the consequences.

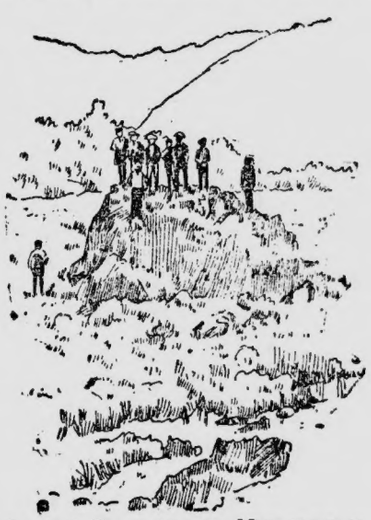
THE TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAPAN.—II

(From our Travelling Commissioner.)

Tōkyō, July 15th, 1888.

Visit to a Ruined Village: Digging for Water.

Our first day was thus devoted to investigating the physical aspect of the eruption. The second was spent in the scenes of the destruction of human life and property, and among the survivors. Early in the morning our coolies, who had spent all the money advanced to them, and therefore relapsed of necessity into a state of sobriety, ran with us several miles to the village of Mine, on the edge of the mud sea, exactly at the opposite end of the volcanic energy to that we had visited the day before. Indeed, so exactly was the boundary of the flow marked, that the first thing we saw on alighting from our jinrikishas was a house unroofed by the hurricane, up to the wall of which the sea had flowed and stopped. The wall was bent, but not overthrown, whereas if the momentum had not ceased precisely at that spot, the whole house would have gone down like a piece of paper in the track of an express train. We were now at the edge of the congealed sea whose source we had previously explored; and its solid billows, strewn with the monstrous boulders, stretched out before us as far as we could see. Over them we clambered to a spot a few yards further on, where a force of men were digging around the roof of an imbedded house to secure the bodies of three of their friends whom they knew to be within. Just beyond this lay one of the smaller specimens of the boulders I have described. I asked some of the men to go and stand near while I photographed it, in order to afford an idea of its size, and in a moment a score of them had climbed up on it and stood on the top. Yet among the rocks that had been shot down like hailstones there were some ten times as big as this. Of our day's tramp over the mud it is unnecessary to speak in detail. By and by we had reached a height from which we could see several hundred men and women digging hard on the outskirts of a half-destroyed village. At first we thought they were searching for bodies, but afterwards we discovered that they had neither time nor inclination—nor was there indeed any need—for this, and that they were working so hard to save their rice-fields. Without water they would be ruined in a day or two, and the loss of these would mean starvation and ruin to them. The river Nagase, upon which they were dependent for water, had been buried, and they were making a trench to some small lakes newly formed by the eruption. Later on we learned that several fights had occurred for these miserable water-supplies between the inhabitants of the different villages and that each set a guard night and day over its own desperate attempts at irrigation. Could anything be more pathetic than the spectacle of these poor wretches, barely escaped from the jaws of a horrible death by being buried alive, taking one another by the throat to save themselves from starvation?



On the Edge of the Mud-stream.

Interviews with Survivors.

Two hours' steady walking brought us to our goal in the little village of Nagasaka, where occurred the most heartrending scene of all that we

can ever know anything of. Ninety lives were lost here; and from three of the half dozen survivors, by name Watanabe Fusahei, Watanabe Seikichi, and Watanabe Buhachi, I gathered piecemeal, through my interpreter, the following personal narrative of the catastrophe.

A few minutes past eight o'clock in the morning there was suddenly the most awful noise. Then in a minute, "before a man could run a *cho*"

"ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM."

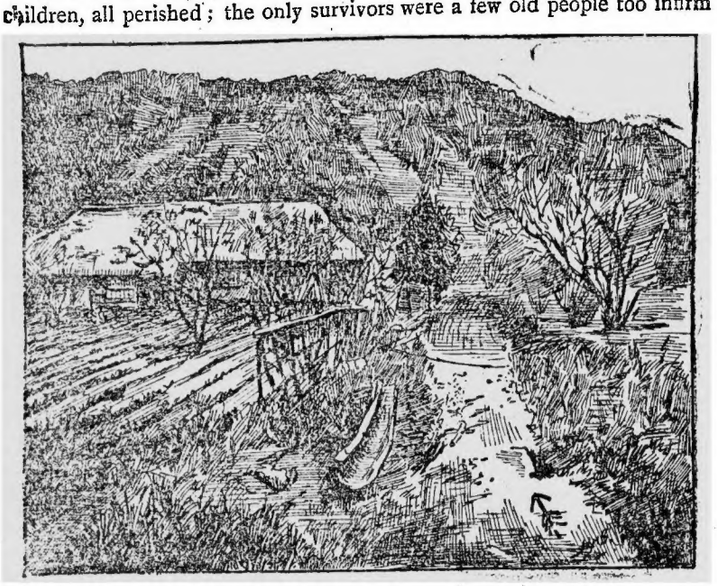
(a *cho* is 120 yards), "darkness darker than midnight, and blinding hot ashes and sand, as you see them here on the roofs," fell upon them. And with the noise came an earthquake so terrible that many of them were thrown to the ground and crawled on all-fours like animals while the earth undulated like the surface of the sea. Explosion after explosion came in rapid succession, the last one being the greatest, and indeed so great and appalling that after that, they all said, they could not pretend to remember or think what happened or what was the sequence of events. So much is certain, however, that all who could move quickly left their houses instantly and ran for their lives across the village, to ford the shallow stream fifty yards wide and seek refuge on the slope of the hill opposite. Not a single soul of these escaped.

BOILING MUD FLYING TWO MILES A MINUTE.

And here, to my thinking, is the most appalling fact of all. Bandai-san is 4 *ri*, or ten miles, from Nagasaka, as the crow flies. Half of the mountain side which was blown up was shot into the air and impinged upon the ground a *ri* and a half, or nearly four miles, away and from that point it flowed along in the stream which overwhelmed these people. But the furthest of them was not two hundred yards from the remotest part of the village. Supposing, now, that because of the darkness and confusion and terror it took the swiftest of them, running for his life, five minutes to cover 200 yards—an ample allowance—it follows that the mud-stream must have passed six miles through the air and four miles along the ground in less than five minutes. That is, millions of tons of tenacious boiling mud were hurled over the doomed country at the rate of two miles a minute, or double the speed of the fastest express train! The thought paralyzes one's imagination.

THRILLING STORIES BY SURVIVORS.

As I have said, of the ninety people who ran, men, women, and children, all perished; the only survivors were a few old people too infirm



THE ROAD OF DEATH.

(The arrow shows the path along which the ninety people fled, and all perished in the mud-stream.)

to run, and one man, Yabe Seikichi, who had gone over to the hill opposite to cut fodder and was already half way up when the eruption occurred. Watanabe Fusahei, an old man, was in a house with his son aged thirty-two, and his son's child aged six. He begged them to run and save themselves and leave him to his fate: they ran and were engulfed, he stayed and was saved. Many more thrilling stories are told by survivors at other places. One woman was running with her child on her back when a red hot stone flew by and smashed the child. In her terror she did not notice it, however, and ran into a neighbour's house with her red burden upon her back. Another was fleeing and dragging a child by the hand when a boulder struck the child and tore it away, leaving the arm from the shoulder. And the mother was found afterwards alive still clutching the dead hand of her child. But it is useless to repeat such horrors.

HOW THE EVIL ONE WAS OUTWITTED.

One man only could have described the whole scene to us, but he had disappeared. This was a peasant who was cutting grass upon a mountain opposite when he heard the noise and saw the ground before him begin to bob up and down. But he had met a fox that morning and

AFTER THE WIND.

now knew that he had been bewitched by it—a common superstition of the Japanese peasant—and that he must above all things keep cool. So he seated himself upon a stone, took out his pipe, and watched the whole eruption with perfect equanimity, knowing it to be only a subjective

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

phenomenon. When it was all over, this wily *kitsune-tsuki*—the fox-bewitched—resumed his work, well pleased to have outwitted the Evil One. His narrative, if we could have found him, would have been interesting. The aspect of Nagasaka was extraordinary. As the mud stream had passed it by, the houses and their contents, even to the food in the pots, were uninjured, except a few that were flooded by the deflected stream, but there was not a soul to live in them or claim them. A force of police was occupying the village, and their red and white flag floated above the roof of the principal house, but it will be a delicate task to instal the homeless refugees from other villages there. I may say here that steps were taken instantly for the relief of immediate distress. On the morning after the explosion his Majesty the Emperor sent one of his chief officers to the scene with 3,000 dollars, and the *Japan Mail* has already received nearly 2,000 dollars in subscriptions from the foreign residents, the list being headed by the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

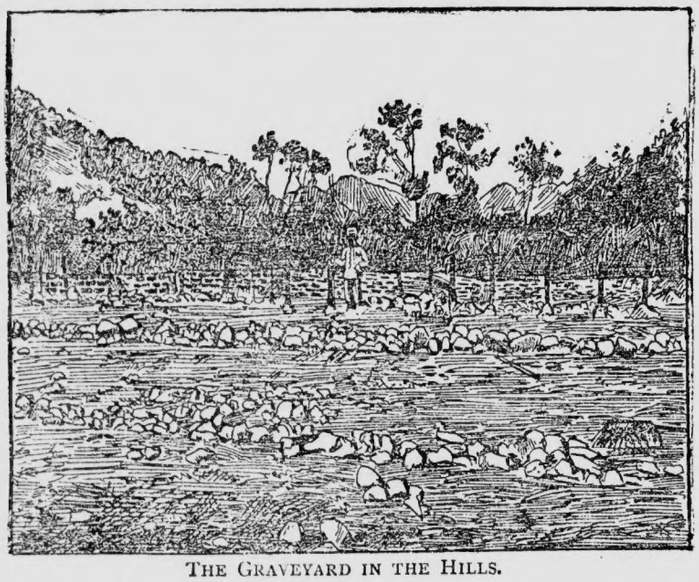
A VILLAGE LEVELLED BY THE WIND.

Our guides told us that beyond Nagasaka was another village which lay directly in the path of the mud-stream, and was therefore com-

pletely buried. This we did not visit, but on our way home we passed through another, Shirakido, in which every house had been levelled instantly by the wind—literally by a *coup de vent*. A surviving family named Muto O Ju, father, mother, and child, were living, as I photographed them, in the thatched roof of their house, which lay intact upon the ground. The other houses and their contents were scattered about in infinite confusion. Where were the inhabitants? The guides did not know, but there was a sickening smell which forced us to keep to windward.

THE GRAVEYARD AMONG THE HILLS.

Two more sights remained for us—one of pity, one of horror. The police officer who had joined us at Nagasaka led the way across country to a secluded little valley where in a lonely graveyard under the shadow of the mountains all the discovered victims lay at last in decent rest. Only twenty-nine there were, in sixteen graves, each an oblong heap of stones from a stream near by, with narrow head-board and



THE GRAVEYARD IN THE HILLS.

monotonous inscription, such as, "No 1. Two men, one woman. Faces unrecognized." Up to July 22nd, according to official statistics, the ascertained number of killed was 477, and of wounded 41; but only 29 of the former had been found, and of these again only 9 identified. This estimate, however, is certainly under the mark. From the graveyard the officer led us back to the mud, and a few hundred yards further on our last sight awaited us. As we drew near a crow flew off croaking hoarsely. By the subsidence of the mud another body had been disclosed and lay at our feet still half embedded. It was a man, parboiled and of the colour of mahogany, the arms and legs twisted in dreadful convulsions, the skull crushed in, the eyes starting, and the mouth gaping six inches wide, partly no doubt because of death by suffocation and partly by the expansion of the gases of decomposition. That black face, like some fiendish grotesque, haunts me as I write, and it filled our cup of horrors to the brim. We had seen more than enough. Late that afternoon we started on our homeward journey, to get as far as possible in the cool night air. As we emerged into the path between the rice-fields our runners stopped for a moment, and we all instinctively turned and looked back for a last glimpse of the place where in one dreadful moment a country-side of happy homes and fertile fields and pleasant meadows and green woods had been changed into a grey and blasted wilderness. What we saw was the whole sky behind us flooded by a gorgeous sunset, and old Bandai wreathing himself with a halo of crimson and gold, as though he were gloating over his work

A VICTIM.

*SOME FRENCH NOVELS.**

THE brothers De Goncourt are but little known in this country. "They never separated from each other," writes Emile Zola of them, "until the dreadful day when the younger brother died, taking with him half of the elder one. For twenty years they worked at the same table. Their collaboration was so natural that it is impossible to discover in their works the slightest effort or trace of it. The public had come to regard them as one being. Not a single line exists signed by Edmond or Jules alone." And this dual authorship—of which we have had one, if not two, notable examples in our own country, Beaumont and Fletcher, and (if one may speak of them in the same breath) two popular novelists of the present day—always has its fascinations. What is more remarkable in the present case is the simultaneous development of the two brothers.

They began as journalists in 1852, and wrote assiduously for two papers, which were suppressed very soon by the Imperial will—*L'Eclair* and the *Paris*. And it can easily be conjectured that during the short time that they were writing they made their mark. They were people "who found people who surpassed Voltaire, and who said so; who printed everything, such as the opinions of Gautier—and their own." "Dire malgré tous et contre tous ce qu'ils avaient à dire" was a good motto, and they adopted it. After journalism they seem to have attempted taking up the task, which Diderot had so well accomplished, of writing lengthy and critical guides to the Salons—an attempt which gave place only to the writing of a whole sheaf of books upon the eighteenth century. Histories of French Society during the Revolution and during the Directorate; *Portraits Intimes* of the Eighteenth Century; Histories of Marie Antoinette; of the Mistresses of Louis XV.; Woman in the Eighteenth Century; Art Love in the Eighteenth Century—such are the titles of their numerous works in this province. Perhaps what will last most of this will be "L'Art du XVIII^e^ Siècle," a work extended by Mdme. de Goncourt over ten years. It was a *catalogue raisonné* of different artists, one of whom was taken each year; we find Watteau, Prudhon, Greuze among these.

Simultaneously with these works on art the *frères* de Goncourt published a series of romances, some of which we have had occasion to speak of before in this paper. A story about one of them, "Mdme. Gervaisais," is worth preserving. A man used to go to the Royal Library, about 1868, assiduously, and ask always for the same book. The man was M. de Goncourt, who was then preparing to write the novel we have mentioned. The book, which he read all day, and for many weeks, was S. François de Sales. Each of these novels was written for a separate purpose. Mysticism is the "note" of "Mdme. Gervaisais." Germinie Lacerteux was advertised by the writers with the one expressive word "*Peuple*." "Renée Mauperin" is *Roman Bourgeois*. Sœur Philomène is *Roman Réaliste*. It is these novels which in an English garb are being put out by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. Of the popularity of the originals in their own country it is of course quite needless to speak. Of the translations it is only right to say that they are very fairly done; but it is well-nigh impossible (and surely somewhat unnecessary?) to translate the French language of the novel into our matter-of-fact English. Messrs. Vizetelly, however, are of course the best judges of the advisability of such an undertaking from their own point of view.

Of "Renée Mauperin" it is unnecessary to speak. The brothers dedicated it to Théophile Gautier. It is best explained by its one descriptive word—*bourgeois*. The characters, of course, are well drawn, and, as representative of what "our dear neighbours" read in romance, interesting. But there is something strangely unattractive in the way in which all the incident is crushed into the early part of the book, and the rest taken in describing Renée's lingering heart disease—her distressing agony lasting through nearly one-third of the volume. "Never," says Zola in the Preface which he writes of the volume, "has the approach of death been studied with more painful patience; and one finds here all the author's literary art, all their power of happy expression employed to depict even the most fleeting tremors of disease. I know of nothing which is more touching or more terrible."

M. Paul Bourget's "Crime d'Amour" is probably too well-known to need any words save to chronicle the fact that it has been translated into English and published by the same firm in Catherine-street which published the translation of "Renée Mauperin." For those who do not know the book it may be as well to remind them that M. Paul Bourget tells us in his preface that "it is the book in which he has stated with most sincerity what he thinks concerning some of the essential problems of the modern life of our day." For our part, there is no necessity of disguising the fact that the novel is for English readers absolutely distasteful. The English "type" is not one which deals solely with adultery, and M. Bourget's book is merely the life portrait of an adulterer with a very indifferent veneer or glaze of Hamletism of a very un-Shakspearian kind. And this sort of Hamletism does not bear translation:

> I talk of the brain. What is the brain? It is matter. And what is matter? No one knows, no one understands. What is the use of asking, Why this or why that? There is but one question, Why anything? And the only thing we really know is that we shall never be able to answer that question.

This may sound very well in French, but there is something in it perilously like the soliloquies of the gentleman in smallclothes and rough grey stockings who gave such trouble to Mrs. Nickleby.

M. Bourget has not been so lucky in his translator as those we have mentioned above. According to the book before us we are asked to believe that tea is kept warm by applying the spirit-lamp beneath it; but we believe that kettles are still in use in France. M. Bourget, moreover—to return to the author from the translator—seems to have been very unfortunate in his visits to England, or to make his hero so. His hero comes over to "the dear neighbours" to escape domestic difficulties, and all he can see in the English metropolis is Regent-street and its environs during the shameless hours of the night. We do not know which to blame M. Bourget most for: his showing the hero of "A Love Crime" merely one (and such a one!) side of London life, or for his making us suspect that after all that is what most interested the writer of the novel. M. Paul Bourget must change his cue if he wishes to score many points off "the English-speaking public."

* "Renée Mauperin; a Realistic Novel." By Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. (Vizetelly and Co. 1888.)
"A Love Crime." By Paul Bourget. From the 17th French Edition. (Vizetelly and Co. 1888.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The most significant thing in the bad news from the Congo is the statement that Tippoo Tib has gone off to Nyangwe. The assassination of Major Barttelot is very lamentable, and universal sympathy will be felt for Sir Walter Barttelot on the death of his gallant son. But mutiny culminating in murder is one of the inevitable risks in all such expeditions, and Major Barttelot's assassination might have happened under any circumstances. What raises suspicion of foul play is the news that "Tippoo is absent at Nyangwe." One can best understand the bearing of this fact by putting a parallel case. Suppose that Gordon had taken Zebehr into his employ as Stanley took Tippoo; and then suppose that, at a critical moment when another expedition was in its turn going up to relieve Gordon, Zebehr had gone off by himself far away into the interior. Should we not all have thought "the *absence* of Zebehr" an unduly euphemistic way of describing the occurrence?

In this case, the "absence" of Tippoo would, we fear, be better described as "desertion." And then the question immediately arises what light such desertion throws on the probable fate of Stanley himself. Have Stanley and Tippoo quarrelled, and did the latter avenge himself by deciding that he would at any rate leave Stanley's lieutenant to shunt for himself? Or are things worse even than that, and did Tippoo, after disposing of Stanley, retire home with his plunder? The only thing certain is that Tippoo's desertion throws serious suspicion on the hopes based on the rumours about the "White Pasha." All one can do is to remember that "if hopes are dupes, fears may be liars."

We are glad to hear that there is no apprehension in the best informed circles of any serious trouble arising out of the Canadian fisheries dispute. It is not thought probable that the Republican majority in the Senate will pass the bill; and, even if it should do so, President Cleveland is not likely to exercise the permissive powers which the bill gives him. If, however, he should exercise them, the immediate effect would be that Canadian trade would pass through Nova Scotia instead of going through New York. This being the case, it is not surprising that the feeling in official circles is optimist, and that the exercitations of the *Standard* have nowhere been received with greater disgust than at headquarters.

Until this morning we have never heard or read one approving word of the *Standard's* braggadocio. Everywhere there has been nothing but condemnation, and that has been the loudest where Englishmen and Canadians were closest to the centre of things diplomatic. But this morning we received an anonymous letter from Buffalo, the writer of which exhorts us to "show a bold front, like the *Standard*." The kind of information and sagacity which are possessed by this solitary supporter of the *Standard* may be inferred from the following extracts:—

Fools, beasts that you are, to try and be friends with such trash as these Yankees. What do you know about the United States? It is just such freethinkers and atheists as yourself who will be the downfall of England.

We thank our correspondent for a new form of abuse. We have been accused of all the deadly sins in turn, until we were somewhat bored by the monotony of calumny. To be described as an atheist has at least all the charm of novelty.

Some benighted mortals have imagined that the gin-palaces and beer-shops of London had some share in the brutalizing of our people. A clergyman, and Doctor of Divinity, has arisen in Lambeth who has discovered that is all a mistake. That which brutalizes the hoodlums of the slums is not the bar but the school. Speaking last night at a licensed victuallers' dinner, the Rev. Dr. Lee said:—

It was the School Board and the system of education it pursued, and not the publicans, that was really undermining the morals of the mass of the community by the system of over-education under which it was bringing up the children entrusted to its care.

It takes all sorts to make a world, but most people will be of opinion that a solitary specimen of this clerical variety is sufficient—amply sufficient—for a single planet. We can do with one, but no more.

As Mr. Beerbohm Tree did not "convoke the press" to his performance of Falstaff at the Crystal Palace yesterday, he may be said to have deprecated criticism of a necessarily imperfect essay. So much we may say, however, that Mr. Tree seems to have in him the makings of a really good Falstaff. He must elaborate his business, subtilize his readings, and above all cultivate the rich fruity voice of the fat knight. He now and then produced the right tones, but did not consistently sustain them. It must be added that he had several difficulties to contend with—insufficient rehearsal, unavoidable nervousness, and an embarrassing accident to his costume which interrupted an early scene. As yet he is but an anæmic Falstaff, if that be not a contradiction in terms. Study and practice would put warmth and colour into his performance. The remaining characters in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" may be shortly divided into three categories:—Good: Mr. Kemble as Caius, Mr. Brough as Bardolph, Lady Monckton as Mrs. Ford, Miss Rose Leclercq as Mrs. Page, and Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree as Anne Page. Indifferent: Mr. Brookfield as Slender, Mr. Righton as Sir Hugh Evans, Mr. Royce Carleton as Page, Mr. Allen as Pistol. Bad: Mr. Lewis Waller as Ford, Mr. Fuller Mellish as Fenton, Mr. Blakeley as Shallow, and Miss Kate Phillips as Mistress Quickly.

We wonder what M. Goblet thinks of the correspondence from the East Coast of Africa, which directly charges the French authorities with patronizing the slave trade? What is the use of the French Cardinal Lavigerie making the tour of Europe to preach a jehad against the slave trade, when Mr. Edmund Sturge can say in the *Times* that "a very extensive surreptitious use of the French flag to cover the slave trade along the eastern shores of Africa now admits of no question?"

Mr. Raikes has not been very much of a success as Postmaster-General, but this in no way discourages him from undertaking the arduous task of convincing the Welsh that the English State Church is an indigenous institution. It is utterly absurd and inappropriate, he says, to describe the Church as alien and exotic:—

Did a man come and tell them that the sun in heaven was alien because he rises across the German ocean and sets somewhere round the west of Wales? Did those poor people imagine that the Bible was originally written in England and Wales, or did they take it as alien because it was Hebrew?

These illustrations are very smart no doubt, but they can hardly be said to prove much. Suppose the French were to conquer England and set up a Roman Catholic Establishment, would even Mr. Raikes regard the French State Church as an aboriginal indigenous institution because the sun is not of English origin and the Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew?

The medical evidence at the Whitechapel inquest yesterday was important as tending to negative the "maniac" theory. The doctor fortunately spared the jury and the public from hearing more about the murderer's mutilation of his victim than was absolutely necessary; but enough was said to show that the man went about his work in a way which if viewed in one light it was demoniacal enough, may yet in another be described as scientific. "There were indications," said Dr. Phillips, "of anatomical knowledge, which were only less indicated in consequence of haste." Here, then, we have two sets of fact. One is that the murderer has used the utmost ingenuity in concealing all traces of his whereabouts; the other, that he did his bloody work, with the lust it is true of the savage, but with the skill of a *savant*. Do not these facts point rather to Mr. Hyde than to a wandering lunatic?

What an extraordinary state of things is "the state of Whitechapel" described by "J. F. S." in the morning papers! Here is what he says:—

Yesterday, at 11 A.M., a gentleman was seized and robbed of everything in Hanbury-street. At 5 P.M. an old man of seventy years was attacked and served in the same manner in Chicksand-street. At 10 A.M. to-day a man ran into a baker's shop at the corner of Hanbury-street and King Edward-street, and ran off with the till and its contents. All these occurred within 100 yards of each other, and midway between the scenes of the last two horrible murders.

If all this can happen now, when there is supposed to be a double police patrol in the neighbourhood, and when plain-clothes constables are said to literally jostle one another in the streets, the ease with which the murderer conducted his dissection and made his escape ceases to be at all wonderful.

The *Lancet* is raising a lament over the C. D. Acts, and proclaims its belief that they will be restored, "for there is no other effectual means of preventing this disease." Thus we see how true it is that in medicine as in everything else—

Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood hugs it to the last.

Our contemporary is wroth with a Southsea doctor, who courageously proposes to pass the following enactment:—

That any male of immoral habits should be required to produce a certificate not more than three days old, from a legally qualified medical practitioner, stating that he is free from infectious disease. That any woman could demand production of this certificate, and if it was not produced, inform the police. The man to be fined £5. Half to go to the informer. That any man found to be suffering from contagious disease should be sent to hospital and detained until cured.

But surely the Southsea doctor is more logical and scientific than his critic!

THE PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO "FORLORN HOPES."

STUPID, conservative, exacting, prejudiced, and blind, the attitude of Englishmen towards a new thing is summed up in the doubtful query—Prison or Pension? It must be confessed, however, that good men have often been sent to prison, and made more popular thereby, while the work of one generation has been to commute or to extinguish the pensions of its immediate predecessor. It seems as if love or hate were bound to manifest itself in the treatment of heretics, innovators, and revolutionists. The many persecute, the few admire; the criminals of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. Indifferentism may go with Chinese nervelessness; it has never been the mark of the public life of this country.

Pluck, talent, hardihood, and Athanasian "*contra mundum*" are always admired in this country. The great Wilkes had a squint, but there was characteristic devotion in the fair lady who replied, "Well, if he did squint, he did not squint more than a gentleman and a man of honour ought to squint." If it were not for this recognition of merit in spite of its prickly shell, and of principle notwithstanding imperfections in the individual champion or exponent thereof, we should have been a stationary race. Most of our Reformers have been poor to begin with, or they have become so. In life they have had to struggle with heat and obstinacy against the elements; in death we have put them into the assured immortal calm of bronze or stone. Cobden was truthful and wise when he wrote to his friend George Combe—"You will probably be surprised when I tell you that I have shared the fate of nearly all leaders in revolution or great reforms by the complete sacrifice of my private prospects in life."

"Wilkes and Liberty" was a good cry. It was fortunate for posterity that it became popular. In the end it was not a bad thing for Wilkes. His main story is well known. In 1769 the supporters of the Bill of Rights sent him £300, a quarter's allowance from the Society while he was a prisoner in the King's Bench. The Duchess of Queensberry and Lady Betty Germaine each sent him £100 while he was in prison. Lord Rockingham, the Dukes of Devonshire and Portland also helped him in his pecuniary difficulties. Robert Baldy left him £100; £20 for mourning and £1 1*s.* for a ring, as tokens of his regard for him and the cause for which he had suffered for twenty years. William Temple also left him £300 for his exertions in the cause of liberty, and "his glorious and noble defence of the English Constitution against a series of despotic tyrants and wicked Ministers." Writing to his friend Petre, January 2, 1780, when he had installed himself as Chamberlain of the City of London, Wilkes said: "No congratulations on my late success can be more welcome to me. It is a post adequate, after the payment of my debts, to every wish I could form at fifty-three: profit, patronage, and extensive usefulness, with rank and dignity."

Cobbett is a not unlike example. He was a warrior in the forlorn hope of freedom in political writing. He went to prison, and he came out a ruined man. His *Register* had been profitable enough, but the money went in Botley House and tree-planting experiments and bad management. There was an arbitration in prison on his accounts with Wright, followed by a lawsuit. The three great serial works—the Debates, the Parliamentary History, and the State Trials—were being published at an enormous loss. The accommodation bills in Mr. Swann's hands amounted to thousands of pounds. Cobbett had not looked at his balance for six years! In 1820 he was absolutely bankrupt. Mr. Rogers, of Southampton, paid the damages and costs of the Wright action. Sir Francis Burdett lent him money the following year. Here is a pathetic picture of a later date: "In January, 1822, my family, after having for years been scattered about like a covey of partridges that had been sprung and shot at, once more got together in a hired lodging at Brompton; and our delight, and our mutual caresses, and our tears of joy, experienced no abatement at our actually finding ourselves with only 3*s.* in the world, and at having to borrow from a friend the money to pay for the paper and printing of the then next Saturday's *Register*." Is it possible to refuse admiration to such a demagogue as this?

O'Connell's case is a strong illustration of the public tribute, in reality, as well as in name. The Repeal rent, or "justice tribute," was the never-ending theme of English satire. The iniquity of receiving money for political services, Lecky says, was declaimed against by "placemen of every order." In the *Times* of August 19, 1843, an Irish correspondent—traducers were not wanting even then—gave a list to show that from January 5 to August 14 the sum of £28,026 had been received, and he said £20,600 was "unaccounted for." The agitation could not have been maintained without the tribute. "To suppose," says Mr. Lecky, in an early work, "that a vast movement, extending over the whole surface of Ireland, sending its agents to every county and parish, exercising its influence upon every election, collecting statistics, redressing wrongs, preferring petitions, and actively propagating its opinions, could be created and maintained without a regular tribute, is, we think, palpably absurd. No equally effective means has ever been adopted of giving cohesion to a great popular movement." O'Connell kept open house at Derrynane. The table, Fagan says, was always laid for thirty guests. He assisted candidates; he subsidized the *Dublin Review*. He died poor, though he had inherited considerable property and had made a good income when at the bar. But *Punch* had always represented him as rolling in wealth. "The martyr Daniel is with his beagles and money-bag at Derrynane," it wrote once, "and the martyr Mathew, with an empty pocket, is in the gripe of a bailiff." Some verses were especially venomous. Here are the two final verses:—

For myself, he may send me to prison,
I scorn his ferocious intint,
And I care not a straw for his malice,
If you will but remember the Rint.

Oh! sons of this great, this *green* island,
I only just give you a hint,
That I always will stick to my country,
If she will but remember the Rint.

When it was determined to start a newspaper to represent the views and care for the interests of Nonconformists, Edward Miall had to stump the country, amidst much discouragement and abuse. As soon as it was established, he ventured to criticise a clergyman of Chatteris, named Gathercole, for "dealing damnation" to Dissenters. Baron Parke contended that there was no right in the Press "to publish an opinion of the conduct of a clergyman in his parish and the method in which he might see fit to administer its charities." Mr. Miall was fined £200, and the money, and much more, was raised by an indignant public, leaving £177 17*s.* 4*d.* for Mr. Miall himself. In 1873 physical weakness compelled his retirement from the representation of Bradford, a short time after £10,000 had been raised for him and invested in railway securities. The *Times* construed the event into a confession that the cause of religious equality was lost, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* at once replied that Mr. Miall was "about as little likely to tell his constituents a series of falsehoods about his health to cover a retreat as any man in the country." It only remains to add that when the Liberation Society was founded "no banker in London would receive their account," and it had to be lodged in the names of Dr. Price, Mr. Swaine, and Mr. Miall.

It is not necessary to refer especially to the Corn Law League, and its various "tributes." We have had all sorts of leagues since, and it is perhaps only in one respect that there is any difference—when they happen to be Irish leagues Englishmen are sure to suggest malversation and plunder. It is a nasty habit we have, dating from 1843-4. It is of a piece with the Tory suggestion on the Ballot Bill, that Liberal enthusiasm for it was to be explained by a wish to cover Liberal bribery. The Land League and the National League, and the Irish Parliamentary Fund have all been "forlorn hope" tributes.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

We have received the following subscriptions since the publication of our last list:—

Another Religious Agnostic	£2	2	0
James Bruce	1	1	0
C. G. Higginson	1	0	0
Some Radical Employés of Unwin Brothers	0	10	0

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Kindly add the enclosed amount—which has been subscribed by a few ardent Radicals, employés of Messrs. Unwin Brothers, Chilworth, Surrey—to the Bradlaugh fund. 'Tis but a trifle, but, like the widow's mite, it is given gladly, with a full conviction that it could not be given for a better purpose. Northampton ought to feel proud of being represented by such a man; and we of Surrey only regret that it is not our good fortune to be represented by such a man, instead of the "apology" we have got at present. Long may he live to enjoy his well-earned seat in the House of Commons, where he is a shining light, and one of the ablest and most conscientious men that ever sat there.—I remain, yours obediently,

Chilworth, near Guildford, Surrey, Sept. 13. GEO. CARTER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Unlike "A Religious Agnostic," whose letter appeared in your issue of the 12th inst., I am one of those who will not be relieved when Mr. Bradlaugh's bill becomes law. I am unable to say that I have no religious belief, although I have no belief in the supernatural; and the taking of an oath is certainly not contrary to my religious belief, although I much prefer to affirm. The bill, to be of real use, should have rendered the taking of an oath or affirmation purely optional, and no question ought to be put to the witness as to his religious belief or want of such belief. Mr. Bradlaugh's course of action with reference to this bill has of late been, to my mind, most mistaken, but having regard to the plucky fight he has hitherto made, I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for £2 2*s.* towards defraying his legal expenses.—Yours faithfully,

September 13. ANOTHER RELIGIOUS AGNOSTIC.

Mr. Anderson asks us to acknowledge the following list of further subscriptions received by him:—

Received by Treasurer direct:—

Robert Leake, M.P.	£5	0	0	Thomas Chilton	£1	1	0
W. B. Barbour, M.P.	5	0	0	A Freethinker	1	1	0
Jas. Taylor	5	0	0	A Friend, "W."	1	0	0
Collected by W. C. King at New Swindon	3	18	0	H. M. Bowman Spink, per W. Smith	0	10	6
Blackburn Br. N.S.S.	2	10	0	Mary King	0	10	0
Felix Cobbold	2	0	0	G. Rayment	0	5	0

Received through Mr. Bradlaugh:—

W. Westwell, per Mrs. Besant	£2	10	0	W. P. Ball	£1	0	0
J. G. Hilditch	1	0	0	W. M., M.D.	1	0	0

Received by Treasurer through Editor of *Pall Mall Gazette* £2 5 6

Total in Treasurer's hands to date £1,074 17 4

In previous subscriptions, for H. Swinburne Hunham, read J. C. Swinburne-Hanham.

THE PARNELL FUND.—A subscription to this fund, as well as one to the Bradlaugh fund, was acknowledged in our last list as from "P. Nicholls." This should have been Mr. Patteson Nickalls.

THE WORKING OF BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1887.

WE gave a few weeks ago a synopsis of the elaborate statistics published annually by the Board of Trade on the working of the railways in the United Kingdom. These statistics have now been supplemented by a report signed by Mr. R. Giffen and Mr. Courtney Boyle, in which they come to the conclusion that the year's working shows "a somewhat more satisfactory state of affairs than that shown by the corresponding statement" for 1886. "We had then to notice an increase of net earnings caused mainly by economies in working, but an increase nevertheless which was not sufficient in amount to balance a minimum addition to the amount of capital invested. Upon this occasion we have to notice that the increase in net earnings is not only larger in amount than that of 1886 over 1885, but that it is entirely due to increased revenue. The working expenditure, instead of decreasing, has in reality considerably increased, but a margin of net earnings is still left sufficient in amount to improve slightly the percentage on total capital, notwithstanding the fact that the increase in the capital itself amounted to over 17½ millions against an increase of about 12 millions only in 1886 over 1885. The ordinary capital also, which has increased by 9½ millions, or 3.1 per cent., has received an increased average rate of dividend. As has been stated, however, the specially favourable feature is the increase which is shown in regard to goods traffic, indicating as it does an increase in business generally. Judging by the results of the working of the leading lines for the first half of the current year, as shown by their printed accounts for that period, the improvement appears on the whole to have been continued in spite of the effect bad weather may have produced on the passenger traffic. It will be interesting to see whether, and if so how far, the improvement shown above will be continued in 1888 in regard to the railway system of the kingdom as a whole."

CREDITORS' LOSSES BY BANKRUPTCY.

CREDITORS in England and Wales lost by bankruptcy proceedings last year no less a sum than £7,115,000. But this does not show the whole of the losses caused by defaulting debtors. The annual loss by private arrangements is estimated at £2,720,000 which brings the total loss last year up almost to ten millions sterling. Although the amount is so large it falls far short of the annual losses from bankruptcy alone prior to 1883, when the present Bankruptcy Act was passed. Going back ten years, the net estimated losses to creditors through bankruptcy were as under:—

1878	£23,392,000	1883	£16,946,000
1879	22,111,000	1884	10,915,000
1880	12,712,000	1885	6,878,000
1881	14,088,000	1886	5,920,000
1882	15,052,000	1887	7,115,000

The proportion of assets to liabilities is much greater under private arrangements than under proceedings in bankruptcy, for while the proportion under the latter has ranged, during the last four years, from 29 to 37 per cent., the proportion under the former is at the rate of 55 per cent. Those who administer the Bankruptcy Act claim that this result is mainly due to the increased desire on the part of debtors to avoid the searching investigations to which they are subject under the Act. The figures given above, it should be noted, do not include the losses caused by the insolvency of limited liability companies, as to which no statistics are at present available. The failures of publicans and hotel keepers, who head the list of trade defaulters, have been steadily rising, being 285 in number in 1885, 331 in 1886, and 342 in 1887. Builders' failures have also increased in a similar manner, the numbers during the three years being respectively 239, 255, and 289. There has been a large amount of speculative building, conducted chiefly upon borrowed money, and characterized in some cases by extreme recklessness. Farmers, who as a class have suffered severely in past years, show a diminution in the number of bankruptcies to the extent of about 11 per cent. on 1886.

THE MALTESE CURRENCY.

IN the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta for the year 1887, reference is made to the demonetization and withdrawal of the old coinage of the Knights of St. John at a total cost of £3,040 19*s.* 3½*d.*, of which £1,500 was contributed from the Imperial Treasury. The total nominal value of the coins was—gold, £1,597 10*s.* 0½*d.*, and silver, £10,665 15*s.* 6½*d.* The sole currency of the island is now British, silver being a legal tender up to £5. But the withdrawal of the Maltese coinage, and the previous withdrawal of the Sicilian dollars, has not by any means put an end to the difficulties connected with the coinage in Malta. The light sovereigns which find their way thither in large numbers, it is believed from Egypt, are the source of much trouble and of many disputes, and the somewhat archaic methods adopted by the local banks and the hoarding habits of the lower classes tend to disturb the natural relations between the coins of various denominations. A year ago, for instance, four-shilling pieces to the nominal value of £5,000 were imported. The coins have almost entirely disappeared, and the Lieutenant-Governor learns that they never now pass through the Treasury, nor are seen in the market. The cause is believed to be that they have been hoarded by the lower classes in lieu of some of the Sicilian dollars disgorged two years ago. Sixpences and threepenny pieces, on the other hand, are at a discount. The common people do not care to hoard them, and the local banks refuse them except as a deposit of so many sixpences or so many threepenny pieces, as the case may be.

At Home and Abroad.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Captain J. S. Hay, C.M.G., to be Governor of Sierra Leone; and of Mr. Gilbert T. Carter to be Administrator of the Gambia.

The Prince of Wales has been sending to the Queen and the Princess of Wales frequent telegrams describing the warm reception he has met with in Croatia.

The *Pioneer* of Allahabad states that it is believed that the British Mission to Cabul, in charge of Mr. Durand, will be abandoned. Nothing is, however, definitely settled at present.

A Calcutta correspondent says that the preparations for an attack on the Jeylap Pass have been completed. Rain, however, is still falling heavily in Sikkim, and the advance is therefore impossible.

The Boulangist organs take no notice of the challenge to produce the originals of the pretended telegram from Christiana announcing their hero's presence there. He is believed to be still in France.

The *Times* correspondent says:—It is believed at Brussels that the German expedition, organized ostensibly for the succour of Emin Pasha, but really for the conquest of Equatorial Africa, will be a failure,

A telegram from Constantinople says that an Imperial iradé has been published, ordering the creation of an agricultural bank at Constantinople, with branches at every villayet.

Advices from Mequinez report that the Sultan of Morocco is still in a somewhat weak state of health, although he transacts public business every day. His Majesty continues making preparations for his journey to Tangier.

On the expiration of the term of Court mourning for the late Emperor Frederick the members of the Royal House will, by Imperial command, continue to wear family mourning until June 15, 1889.

The swindler Allmayer's father has applied for permission to change his name to Avernay. Such changes are occasionally made when a name has become unpleasantly notorious.

The gas stokers at Regent's-road Gasworks, Salford, have struck against a stipulation which the new manager has insisted on.

The members of the British Association who remained in Bath on Wednesday night made an excursion to Salisbury yesterday. They were shown over the cathedral, and driven to Stonehenge, passing Old Sarum on the way.

On the application of Mr. Besley, Mr. D'Eyncourt consented yesterday to state a case with respect to his recent decision against the Road Car Company for changing horses at Parliament-square.

Mr. Oswald, a partner in the well-known firm of Oswald and Co. at Hamburg, which has large possessions in Africa, was invited to Friedrichsruhe yesterday. This invitation, it is supposed, was in connection with the affairs of the East African Company.

During the journey of the passenger steamer *Chevalier* from Crinan to Oban yesterday afternoon one of the firemen, named Corbett, was caught in a portion of the machinery and was dreadfully mangled. He was taken ashore at Oban, but died almost immediately afterwards.

Helen Murphy, a married woman, was at Manchester yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment for shockingly neglecting her youngest child. He was described as being a living skeleton, and weighed only 7 lb. He and three other children were left in abominable filth and squalor by the prisoner.

At a meeting of the Dover Harbour Board yesterday the question of the admission of the press to the meetings of the board came up for discussion. The proposal was lost on the vote of Lord Granville, the chairman, who gave his casting vote against the press being admitted.

At Eastbourne yesterday two fashionably-dressed young men, who gave their names as Peter Smith and George Jones, from Waterloo-road and Maiden-lane, Strand, London, were sentenced each to four months' imprisonment for picking ladies' pockets at the Devonshire Park Tennis Contest at Eastbourne.

In consequence of the numerous suicides in Liverpool by drinking carbolic acid, the health authorities of the city have determined to memoralize the Privy Council to place carbolic acid under similar restrictions to other poisons by making it compulsory on those selling it to label it "Poison," and to withhold its sale to children.

Negotiations of an important nature are said to be now taking place between the South Eastern and London and Chatham Railway Companies and the Dover harbour board. About £60,000 worth of leasehold property situated near the Admiralty Pier has been offered by the harbour board to the railway companies with a view to further railway accommodation.

An explosion of fireworks took place yesterday morning in a back room at 51, Chatsworth-road, Lower Clapton, occupied by a lodger named William Balch. The room in question was seriously damaged, and other parts of the house suffered. Mr. Balch, aged 40, was so much burned that his removal to the hospital was found essential.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which took place on September 13, 1882. The event was observed in the Guards' barracks at Westminster in the usual manner by the sergeants and men who took part in the engagement and the campaign. A concert was given in the evening, at which a number of soldiers who had passed through the ranks and taken their discharge were present wearing their medals or ribbons.

Speaking at Thurso last night, Mr. Sinclair, M.P., expressed the belief that the people of Scotland were prepared to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and that public opinion was changing in England and coming round in the same direction. Referring to the land laws he said he would have the Crofters Act extended so as to render the enlargement of the crofts easier of attainment, and he would have it enacted that every acre of land that was capable of cultivation should be cultivated

Speaking at the Grosnargh Agricultural Show, last night, Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., said he believed that trade and agriculture generally were improving. He warned farmers against the idea that protection could ever seriously be entertained. The iron trade was going up, our shipbuilding trade had progressed remarkably, shipping freights had gone up, railway traffic receipts were increasing, and he predicted that the next twelve months would see a better state of things than we had had for years.

Charles Butler, fifty-one, Cottage-grove, Stockwell, and John Sharpe, fifty, of Bedford Hall, Clapham, each describing himself as a club proprietor, were charged, on remand, at Stratford, yesterday, with setting fire to a dwelling-house in Ferndale-villas, Drayton-road, Leytonstone, on the night of the 31st August, with intent to defraud the London Assurance Company. Mr. Pollard prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. Further evidence was given, the prisoners' defence being reserved. They were committed for trial

A TERRIBLE COLLISION AT SEA.

AN ITALIAN STEAMER RUN DOWN.

OVER EIGHTY PEOPLE DROWNED.

A telegram was received in Madrid yesterday from the authorities at the Canary Islands, reporting that the Italian steamer *Sud-America*, while entering Port Luz, Grand Canary Isle, with two hundred and sixty passengers, besides the crew, was run into by the French steamer *La France*, from Marseilles. The Italian steamer sank in ten minutes in ten fathoms of water. She had just arrived from Monte Video. A second message stated that 180 passengers and 63 of the crew of the Italian steamer were saved, and 80 were missing. Divers were at work, and nine of the dead bodies had been recovered.

The *Sud-America* was a four-masted steamer of 2,217 tons gross register, built by Messrs. Wingham, Richardson, and Co., on the Tyne, in 1873. She was under the command of Captain Bertora, and belonged to La Veloce Navigazione Italiana of Genoa. *La France* was a much large vessel, being 3,572 tons gross register. She was built at La Seyne in 1871, and was owned by the Société Générale des Transports of Marseilles.

ALARMING FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE RHINE VALLEY LIKE A LAKE.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.—IMMENSE DAMAGE.

Serious floods are reported from the Trentino and the Tyrol, and the Vorarlberg has been the scene of a frightful calamity. On Monday evening the Rhine burst through the dykes at Koblach and Maeder, completely flooding the villages of Maeder, Altach, and Bauern, and covering the whole country as far as Hohenembs. A few hours later the dykes at Hohenembs and Lustenau were swept away, and the last-named village became completely inundated. The whole valley of the Rhine between Maeder and Jussac has now the aspect of a lake. Railway communications are interrupted, many persons have been killed, and whole herds of cattle have been destroyed. The damage to property is immense. Such floods have not been seen in the Vorarlberg since 1817.

Another telegram from Geneva says that serious inundations are reported from St. Gall and the Austrian frontiers. The Rhine is overflowing, and fifteen thousand acres of land are covered by water two metres deep. The frightened people are abandoning the villages protected by the dykes, the stability of which is threatened, between Lustenau and Hohenembs. The crops are entirely destroyed.

The River Adige is now slowly subsiding, but the country extending from below Calliano to the Italian frontier is all flooded. The damage done by the inundations in the valley of the Adige is enormous, and the Campo di Trentino is covered with water three feet in depth. Four persons have lost their lives in that district.

"MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR."

A BRAVE BISHOP'S REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

A very great sensation has been caused by the public reprimand which the Emperor of Austria administered on Wednesday at Bellovar to Dr. Strossmayer, Bishop of Diakovar. This able prelate is at the head of the Nationalist party in Croatia and the champion of "the rights of the Southern Slavs." A few weeks ago, during the religious festivities at Kieff, he sent a telegram to the festival committee in which he prayed for "blessings on the universal mission which God has designed Russia to fulfil in the world." The exact passage which has given such offence in Austria is:—

May God bless Russia and help her in the true belief, and with the aid of Providence and of Christian heroism, may she accomplish, besides her other tasks, also that great mission which the Almighty has entrusted to her.

On Wednesday the *Obzor*, of Agram, Bishop Strossmayer's organ, used these words:—

The union of the Catholic and Orthodox churches is necessary in the interests of Christianity. All those who know the Russian people must admit that Russia alone can accomplish the task, and those who remind her of her mission deserve praise, not blame.

During the levée at Bellovar on Wednesday it was observed that the Emperor and Crown Prince took no notice of Bishop Strossmayer, who had come to salute his Majesty with a deputation of the Croatian clergy. It was not until all the presentations were ended that his Majesty, addressing the Bishop from a distance in a distinct voice which could be heard all through the room, said:—

My Lord Bishop,—I have heard with astonishment of a telegram which you sent on the occasion of a non-Catholic festival. At first I would not believe that a subject of mine had written such words, but to my great regret I have learned that you did write them. You do not seem to be aware of what a culpable step you have taken against the Church and the State

The Bishop answered, "Your Majesty, my conscience is clear." Dr. Strossmayer then retired with two other Croatian bishops. A little later he called upon the Crown Prince, but was refused an audience. The Bishop absented himself from a State banquet to which he had been invited and left Bellovar in the evening. He received some popular greetings on his way to Agram. The great majority of the newspapers in Austria and Hungary give their warmest approval (of course) to the Emperor's rebuke; but the Ultramontane *Vaterland* was confiscated for remarks siding with the Bishop.

PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Influential persons in Madras are seriously discussing the project of constructing a railway which will put that city in direct communication with Calcutta. The whole length of this connecting link would be only 260 miles through a country stated to be favourable for the purpose. It is said that the enormous number of pilgrims who would use the line would give to the third-class traffic an impetus altogether exceptional. The officiating collector of Puri reported at the meeting that the average number of pilgrims visiting that shrine annually is over 200,000, and there is a vast number of shrines on the eastern coast which are constantly in the thoughts of all Hindoos.

THE REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN.

VICTORY OF THE AMEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.—The Ameer Abdurrahman reports to the Indian Government that his troops have captured the Kamarod Fort, held by the rebels, and have taken many prisoners, among whom is the father-in-law of Ishak Khan.

A very uneasy feeling exists in St. Petersburg, says the correspondent of the *Times* in that capital, about affairs in Northern Afghanistan, and a report from Teheran that Ishak Khan is triumphantly marching on Cabul is commented upon with great interest, but no clear confirmation or contradiction seems to be forthcoming. The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from Bokhara to the effect that a mounted post-carrier has lately arrived there from the frontier with news that the revolt had extended to the towns of Badakshan, Maimena, Akcha, Saripul, Balkh, Kunduz, Tashkurgan, Ichak, Mazar-i-Sherif, and Andkhui. At Kunduz the Governor, a favourite of Abdurrahman, has been seized, and all the rest have gone over to the side of Ishak. All the heads of the army at Cabul have written to Ishak to continue the war until they get an opportunity of dealing with Abdurrahman in return for his barbarity. Ishak has sworn on the Koran at Mazar-i-Sherif that if he gets to Cabul he will refund all that has been stolen by Abdurrahman. According to letters, the troops are secretly devoted to Ishak, but the inhabitants for the present refrain for fear of the consequences. Ishak Khan's troops are said to number 25,000 or 30,000, and those of Abdurrahman 45,000 to 60,000. A decisive battle was expected to be fought. Ishak has requested the Afghans living in Bokhara to collect for him 150,000 lakhs.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROUEN, Sept. 14.—In the course of his speech at the banquet given here last night at the Palace of Justice, President Carnot declared that the Government would know how to place constitutional rights and indispensable liberties out of reach of all danger. The remainder of the President's speech was devoted to local affairs.

NOTES ABOUT THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

On the reassembling of the Democratic State Convention of Colorado in Denver Mr. T. M. Patterson was nominated Governor by acclamation.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Buffalo. Governor David Bennett Hill was renominated by acclamation. The platform endorses President Cleveland's utterances on tariff reform, his Message upon the fisheries question, and his efforts to enforce the laws relative to imported contract labour; recommends a revision of the Immigration Law; approves the Chinese Exclusion Bill; demands legislation for the suppression of trusts; and expresses sympathy with Home Rule in Ireland.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, held at Boston yesterday, renominated Governor Ames. The platform insists that American markets should be protected from pauper labour from Europe, and favours restrictive legislation for monopolies and trusts.

The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in session at Columbus, Ohio, elected the Hon. William Warner, of Missouri, Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

A NEW ALPINE RAILWAY.

A railway from Visp to Zermatt is about to be built, an undertaking that has for a long time been considered impracticable. From the year 1891 travellers will be able to reach the Eldorado of Alpine tourists in about two hours and a half from the main line in the Rhone Valley, and step out of the railway carriage almost at the foot of the mighty Matterhorn. The line is already marked out, and follows pretty closely the present bridle path. It is to be narrow gauge, without cog-wheels, and will cross the Visp torrent five times. The curves will be rather sharp and there are to be six small tunnels. The capital for building the line is said to amount to six million francs, and work is to be commenced this autumn. The length will be twenty-eight miles, and as Zermatt is 3,160 ft. higher than the starting point, the incline will be over two per cent.

THE HUNGARIAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince, Archduke Otto, and their suites, rode out from Bellovar to the manœuvres at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The troops had been on the ground since six o'clock. The idea is that an army corps from Bosnia has crossed the Save near Alt Gradiska, and is marching on to Agram, while a column forming the 7th Infantry Division proceeds in advance towards Daruvar and Bellovar, so as to cover the right flank of the corps. The army conducting these operations is called the Eastern, and is commanded by General von Kinnart. It consists of seventeen battalions, six squadrons of horse, and four batteries of artillery with field pieces. The Western army, or defending force, marched from Agram towards Brod. It is commanded by General von Korwin, who has under him twenty battalions, ten squadrons, and eighteen field pieces. The defending force is thus by three battalions and four squadrons stronger, but the proportions are to be reversed to-day, when three battalions and four squadrons of the Landwehr are to join the invading army. The Prince of Wales rode beside the Emperor from place to place all yesterday morning.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

According to intelligence telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mr. Crawford was examined on Wednesday for the defence in the case of a native charged with accepting bribes to influence him in making appointments. He declared that the evidence for the prosecution was totally false. The Commission to try him will commence its sittings on the 1st October. Mr. Justice Wilson, of Calcutta, will act as president of the Commission instead of Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE QUEEN OF SERVIA AND HER FRIENDS.

Telegrams from Bucharest state that Queen Nathalie was received on Wednesday by the King and Queen of Roumania. The congratulations sent to her Majesty on her fête day are stated to have been innumerable. As they were not accepted at the Servian telegraph stations, they were sent from Semlin and other towns across the frontier. In most of them she is addressed as "The beloved mother of her people."

TO STOUT PEOPLE.—*Sunday Times* says:—"Mr. Russell's aim is to eradicate, to cure the disease, and that his treatment is the true one seems beyond all doubt. The medicine he prescribes does not lower, but builds up and tones the system." Book (116 pages) with recipe and notes how to pleasantly and rapidly cure obesity (average reduction in first week is 3 lb.). post free eight stamps.—F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, Store-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

MURDER OF STANLEY'S LIEUTENANT.

DESERTION OF TIPPOO TIB.

GRAVE APPREHENSIONS ABOUT STANLEY'S FATE.

There is very serious news from Central Africa this morning. To appreciate its full significance, it is necessary to recall the state of affairs leading up to it. The latest authentic news of Stanley's expedition dates back to last April. By that time he had left his lieutenant, Major Barttelot, in charge of a station near the confluence of the Aruwimi and the Congo, and had himself plunged along the course of the Aruwimi into the interior. From thence deserters brought the news that Stanley had afterwards left the Aruwimi, and proceeding into a very rough and mountainous country, had encountered determined opposition from warlike tribes. From Stanley himself no news had reached Major Barttelot; but this was explained away by Sir F. De Winton at the British Association the other day as follows:—"Since Stanley left Major Barttelot some slave-traders had occupied the district through which he had passed, and any messenger sent back by Stanley would be stopped by them."

Nevertheless, so serious did the news of the deserters appear to Major Barttelot that he lost no time in organizing a fresh expedition at Yambunga for the purpose of following upon Mr. Stanley's tracks, and, if possible, of relieving him. This expedition, consisting of three white men and 545 natives, set out in June; and it is essential, to any due understanding of this morning's news, to remember that Tippoo Tib's assistance was relied on in organizing Major Barttelot's expedition. Tippoo Tib, a mighty slave trader, stood in the same relation to Stanley as Zebehr to Gordon; and Stanley, being his own master, had enlisted Tippoo in his service, and appointed him Governor of the Stanley Falls. His power and influence are very great; and up to the time covered by a despatch published in London in March, Tippoo's loyalty seems to have been sincere. At that time he was reported to have sent a number of porters to Major Barttelot's fortified camp on the Aruwimi.

This morning, however, Sir F. De Winton publishes the following telegram, just received from the Congo:—

Barttelot assassinated by his carriers. Jameson back at the Falls reorganizing with probable success new expedition. Tippoo absent at Nyangwe.
D. J. PARMINTER.

It thus appears that at the critical moment when Major Barttelot was starting in search of Stanley, Tippoo Tib, instead of remaining at his post at the Stanley Falls, had taken leave of "absence" and retired to his home at Nyangwe, which is some 300 miles further up the Congo. At the very best, this untimely "absence" must under all the circumstances be taken as proving Tippoo's lukewarmness as to the expedition sent in search of Stanley.

And then it is inevitable to review recent rumours about Stanley in the light of this fact. The last authentic news reaches back to April, and was (as has been said) of so serious a character that Major Barttelot deemed it necessary to set out immediately to the relief of his chief. Since then there have been nothing but rumours, which have fallen under two heads. The first set of rumours was all bad. Stanley, it was persistently said, had been shot; and in a telegram published by the *Journal des Débats* in June, special mention was made of quarrels with Tippoo as the prime cause of Stanley's misfortunes. On the other hand, there have more recently been equally persistent rumours of the sudden appearance in the region of the Bahr-el-Gazelle of a "White Pasha," who was striking terror in the Mahdi's dominions, and to talk of whom was forbidden even in Khartoum. The theory had already been propounded in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Bahr-el-Gazelle was the real objective of Stanley's movements. These rumours seemed to confirm it, and at the British Association on Monday it was endorsed by the high authority of Sir Charles Wilson. But this morning's news, it must be admitted, reverses the balance of probability. It is the bad rumours which now have one bit of solid fact to back them; and until and unless some explanation of his "absence" is forthcoming, the desertion of Tippoo Tib must cause grave apprehensions for Stanley's fate.

Major Barttelot, whose untimely end will cause widespread regret, was the second son of Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P. for the North-western division of Sussex. Major Barttelot had served in the Afghan and in the Egyptian campaigns, and he was but in his twenty-ninth year. Stanley's appointment of him to so crucial a position as the command at the Aruwimi camp shows the high opinion which this experienced judge of men had formed of his young lieutenant.

IN SEARCH OF A LOST DAUGHTER.

Margaret Elmore was charged at Marlborough-street police-court to-day with behaving in a disorderly manner at Berners-street at three o'clock this morning. The "disorderly behaviour," according to the evidence of a police-constable, would seem to consist in quietly sleeping on a doorstep. The prisoner admitted that she was so sleeping; adding that the policeman shook her and otherwise handled her very roughly. She was in the habit of going into the streets late at night in the hope that she might find her daughter, who had been taken to Belgium, and was now back in London, walking the streets. Police-constable Olding, 269 D, before he took her into custody suggested that she should go to the workhouse. That was quite unnecessary, as she was in receipt of an income of some £40 a year. The magistrate, having heard her sad story, at once discharged her.

STRANDING OF A P. AND O. STEAMER.

DEATH OF THE CAPTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MARSEILLES, Sept. 14.—The steamship *Nepaul*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, went ashore last night near Marseilles. She was bound from London for China. The passengers and crew were saved, but the captain died from an attack of apoplexy, the seizure having presumably been brought on by the excitement attendant on the stranding of his ship. Hopes are entertained of floating the *Nepaul*.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE HALIFAX GAS MANAGER.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. William Carr, the manager of the Halifax Corporation Gas Works, and the town clerk. In an article which we published on Tuesday we gave a history of the case, and announced that Mr. Carr had determined to resign rather than raise an action, although the coporation were ready to grant an indemnity for costs:—

7, King Cross-street, Halifax, September 12, 1888.

Dear Sir,—Our client, Mr. Carr, has conferred with us in reference to the resolution of the council passed on the 5th inst. calling upon him either to commence an action against the *Pall Mall Gazette* or resign his position as gas manager.

Notwithstanding all that was advanced in alleged justification of the course the council were taking, our client is still advised that no action can possibly lie against the proprietors, printers, or editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and therefore to commence the proceedings required by the council is out of the question.

We addressed a letter to you on the 31st ult. which we are surprised to find was not communicated to the council, and consequently could not be taken into consideration by the members of that body. Further than this, although you knew our Mr. Storey was prepared to attend before the council for the purpose, if necessary, of explaining our client's position, he was not called upon, but excluded from the council chamber during the discussion, thus leaving our client practically unrepresented.

Under these circumstances, and for the reason given in our letter to you, our client has no alternative left him but, through us, to resign his position as gas manager, this being the only dignified course a man of Mr. Carr's position and reputation can take.

In accepting the alternative given him, our client reserves to himself the right of enforcing against the corporation such claims as the action of the council may enable him to take.—Yours truly,

Keighley Walton Esq., Town Clerk. STOREY AND CO.

Replying to the above, the town clerk, in a letter dated September 13, says:—

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. Your letter of the 31st ult. was handed to the mayor, who used his own discretion as to its being read to the council. You are mistaken in stating that I knew your Mr. Storey was prepared to appear before the council. I did not receive your letter until after the close of the council meeting, but I am authorized by the mayor to state that such a course would not have been permitted.—Yours truly,

Messrs. Storey, Bedford, and Willans, Solicitors. KEIGHLEY WALTON.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

No fresh facts of the slightest importance have transpired in connection with the Whitechapel murder beyond the evidence given at the inquest. There have been no further arrests. The police have satisfied themselves that the man Pigott could have had nothing to do with the murders. His movements have been fully accounted for, and he is no longer under surveillance. The police to-day are making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the pensioner who was said to have kept company with the murdered woman, Chapman. All traces of him have been lost since Saturday last, which does not speak well for the police. Tim Donovan, who gave evidence at the inquest which connected this man with the deceased, says he is known by the name of "Ted Stanley," but he does not know his occupation; while the watchman at the lodging-house in Dorset-street, which place Annie Chapman left on Saturday morning last and was not afterwards seen alive, asserts that the pensioner went to the lodging-house on Saturday as usual, and on being informed that Chapman had been murdered nearly fainted. The police think that he is keeping out of the way more from the shame of having been associated with the deceased than from any fear that he has of being connected with the murder. It is more than probable also, they say, that he may be one of the regular comers from the country to the Spitalfields Market, and will put in his usual appearance on Saturday. Dr. Phillips's positive opinion that the woman had been dead quite two hours when he first saw the body at half-past six considerably adds to the prevailing confusion.

A statement was made last night by a young person named Lloyd, living in Heath-street, Commercial-road, E., to the following effect:—While standing outside a neighbour's door, at about 10.30, on Monday night, she heard her daughter who was sitting on the doorstep, scream, and on looking round saw a man walk hurriedly away. The daughter states that the man peered into her face, and she perceived a large knife at his side. (This, it must be admitted, does not appear very probable.) A lady living opposite stated that a similar incident took place outside her house. The man was short of stature, with a sandy beard, and wore a cloth cap. The woman drew the attention of some men who were passing to the strange man, and they pursued him some distance, until he turned up a by-street, and, after assuming a threatening attitude, he suddenly disappeared.

PREPARING FOR AN EVICTION CAMPAIGN.

At an early hour this morning a staff of bailiffs, accompanied by forty policemen under the command of a police inspector and a resident magistrate, proceeded from Westport to Clare Island, on board the gunboat *Britomart*, to carry out there a large number of evictions at the instance of the Misses McDonnell, of Westport, the owners of the island. To-morrow morning the eviction party disembark at Louisburgh, where they commence an eviction campaign on Lord Sligo's estate.

THE WESLEYANS AND THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

There is increasing opposition among the Wesleyan Methodists of the country to the course which Dr. Rigg pursued on the Royal Commission on Education. At the annual meeting of the Third London District at the Centenary Hall yesterday, several leading ministers and laymen affirmed that the majority of Wesleyans throughout the country were opposed to any retrograde movement, and the meeting further gave evidence of this by electing as representatives on the special committee those who were strongly in favour of the existing system of education.

Her Majesty's ship *Melbomene* will be launched at Portsmouth Dockyard on the 20th inst.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

A seaman, named Laly, was charged at the Thames police-court to-day with assaulting a constable. According to a policeman's story, 757 K tried to take Laly into custody for throwing about bags of cement. The seaman became violent, and 79 K—the assaulted policeman—came to his comrade's assistance. 79 K was thrown on the ground and kicked, and seven policemen were necessary to take the seaman to the station. So far the policeman's story. On the other hand, a labourer named Martin said he saw the whole affair. The officers knelt on the prisoner, and even stood on his arms. He wanted to get up, but they would not allow him to do so. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lushington sent Laly to gaol for a month.

GREAT FIRE AT GUILDFORD.

A great fire broke out in the very heart of the town of Guildford last night. The premises of a provision dealer in Market-street were reduced to ashes, the billiard room of the Conservative Club was destroyed, and the adjoining premises were much injured by fire and water. The Town Hall had a narrow escape. The total damage is estimated at £2,000.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "HUGHENDEN."

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship *Potosi*, Captain J. Brunton Park, which arrived at Plymouth last evening from Chili, had on board the captain and survivors of the screw steamship *Hughenden*, of West Hartlepool, 1,802 tons register, belonging to the Hudson Shipping Company (Limited), of West Hartlepool, which foundered after collision with a Spanish steamer. The disaster took place at 3.40 A.M. on September 1, about forty miles south-east of St. Vincent, in fine, clear weather. The *Hughenden* sank in a few minutes, with five of the crew. The captain and remainder of the crew were landed by the Spanish steamer, which had to be beached to prevent her foundering. Those who came home in the *Potosi* were David Bews, captain; J. M'Donic, chief officer; T. O. Ogier, second officer; G. Collins, carpenter; J. Baynton, boatswain; F. Miller, cook; D. Cameron, assistant steward; A. Wright, second engineer; four able seamen, and three firemen.

A WELSH BAND AT HAWARDEN CASTLE.

When Mr. Gladstone was present at the Eisteddfod he was very much attracted by the playing of the band of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and invited them to play at Hawarden Castle. The band accordingly arrived from Wrexham yesterday morning by special train on the new loop line, and were accompanied by Mr. Piercy and Mr. Wooley. The party was received by Mrs. Gladstone, but while playing the first selection Mr. Gladstone came out, and in the course of a few remarks expressed his delight at hearing them again, and invited them to inspect the old castle ruins till luncheon. The band, under the conductorship of Bandmaster Gregory, played the chorale, "I heard the voice of Jesus say," the second verse of which they repeated at the request of Mrs. Gladstone. At the conclusion of luncheon, which was laid out in the garden in front of the castle, Mr. Gladstone rose and said, "Mr. Gregory and gentlemen,—I should like you to drink to the health of her Majesty the Queen, and God bless her." The toast having been cordially drunk, three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone then personally conducted the bandsmen over the castle. In addition to the members of Mr. Gladstone's family, Mr. John Morley, M.P., was also present.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

This match was commenced at Hastings yesterday morning in magnificent weather and before a large attendance. There was a capital wicket and the ground was in fine condition. Grace, having won the toss, went to the wicket with Abel, who were opposed to the bowling of Attewell and Barnes. After four hours' play the South were out for 258 runs. When stumps were drawn the North had made 36 for the loss of one wicket.

Play was resumed to-day at 11.45 in magnificent weather, and in the presence of a large number of spectators. Score:—

SOUTH.—First Innings.

W. G. Grace, b Barlow	44	W. Wright, b Barlow	2
Abel, b Peel	30	A. Hearne, st Sherwin, b Peel	4
H. Pigg, c and b Peel	2	H. Phillips, not out	10
W. W. Read, c Barnes, b Barlow	96	Beaumont, st Sherwin, b Peel	0
K. J. Key, b Attewell	13	Byes, 5, l-b 3	8
A. M. Sutthery, c Barnes, b Flowers	15	Total	258
E. J. M'Cormick, c Sherwin, b Barlow	34		

NORTH.—First Innings.

Hall, run out	9	Daft, not out	0
Gunn, c Phillips, b Hearne	26	Extras	3
Barnes, c Read, b Grace	21	Total	113
Dixon, c Read, b Beaumont	53		
Sugg, not out	1		

THE AUSTRALIANS v. SHAW AND SHREWSBURY'S ELEVEN.

These teams commenced a second match yesterday at Manchester in the presence of two thousand spectators. The weather was beautifully fine and the ground in splendid order. The Englishmen won the toss and made a good start. They hit at the bowling freely. The Australians were somewhat loose—missing several catches offered to them. The innings terminated, after three hours' play, for a total of 195. The Australians, in their first innings, made a disastrous start, and they were all disposed of in fifty-five minutes for 35 runs, Briggs' and Lohmann's bowling being almost unplayable. When time was called they had lost two wickets in the follow-on without scoring. Score:—

SHAW'S TEAM.—First Innings.

Read, b Turner	20	Preston, c and b Turner	8
Newham, b Turner	32	Brann, c Jarvis, b Trott	0
Lohmann, b Turner	35	Pougher, not out	4
Briggs, l b w, b Lyons	37	Pilling, c and b Turner	2
Crosfield, c Bonnor, b Trott	8	Extras	10
Docker, hit wkt, b Trott	32	Total	195
Smith, b Turner	7		

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

M'Donnell, c Lohmann, b Briggs	5	Worrall, b Briggs	0
Bannermann, l b w, b Lohmann	4	Blackham, b Lohmann	5
Trott, run out	0	Edwards, b Briggs	0
Bonnor, b Briggs	1	Jarvis, not out	0
Turner, c Read, b Lohmann	4	Extras	2
Ferris, c Docker, b Briggs	14	Total	35
Lyons, b Briggs	0		

SECOND INNINGS.—Ferris, run out, 0; Jarvis, run out, 0; Edwards (not out), 0; total (for two wickets), 0.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

DONCASTER SEPTEMBER MEETING.

PRIVATE TRIENNIAL SWEEPSTAKES.—Cup Course.—Drizzle (Rickaby), 1. Scottish King (Watts), 2. Lasso (Snowden), 3. Three ran. Betting: 5 to 4 on Scottish King, 11 to 4 agst Drizzle, 100 to 30 agst Lasso.

PARK HILL STAKES.—Belle Mahone, 1. Spice, 2. Fair Haven, 3. Six ran.

The Channel Squadron left the Downs this morning for the Baltic.

In the one-mile swimming match between Finney and Kistler for £100, at Penzance to-day, Finney was the winner by fifty yards.

Yesterday a painter named Robinson, aged thirty-seven, fell from a window which he was painting, in the Pancras-road, and died in two hours.

His Excellency Rustem Pasha has left the Turkish Embassy, Bryanston-square, to stay a few weeks at Eastbourne.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—MARKETS LITTLE CHANGED.

Rates in the open market have hardly settled, but the general quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is about 3⅝ per cent. Short loans now that the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement have been satisfied, are much less wanted, and advances for the day are generally obtainable at about 2¾ to 3 per cent., so that practically the rate for short loans is about the same as the allowance made by the bill brokers for money left with them on deposit. The withdrawal of notes from the Bank yesterday for Russia is still a good deal talked about, and is an incident which tends to keep the market in an unsettled condition.

The advance in the value of money has checked the state of activity in the Stock markets, which was a feature during the earlier part of the week, and there is a considerably smaller number of speculative transactions. This probably may turn out to be only a temporary check, however, as all the influences except money considerations are thought to be encouraging, and many operators anticipate a further upward movement. Consols are steady, with rather a weak tendency, and in the Home Railway market there is a general decline, especially in the Deferred Stocks of the Southern lines. Hull and Barnsley stock has likewise been rather freely offered. Foreign Government Bonds have not moved to any appreciable extent at present, but Egyptian Unified and Spanish are fractionally lower. The American Railroad market has not yet got over the shock of the Milwaukee dividend announcement, and sales have again been made this morning, with the result that values in most directions show a further decline, though the market presents a somewhat steadier appearance. There is no special movement, however. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are the turn harder, but Mexican Railway issues have again been sold, and mark a further decline. Diamond Mining shares have been offered, especially De Beers.

Mr. Charles Searle has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

The following are the prices compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Metropolitan and North British ¼, and Sheffield Deferred ¼. *Receded*: Hull and Barnsley 1, Brighton Deferred ½, Caledonian ⅜, North Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, Great Western, Chatham Ordinary, and Midland ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Italian 1-16. *Declined*: French Three per Cents., Turkish Defence and Buenos Ayres Cedulas 1¼, Mexican and Portuguese ⅛, Egyptian Unified, Peruvian 1870, and 1872, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Denver Ordinary, Lake Shore, Erie shares, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Ontario shares and Mexican Central Bonds ⅛. *Fallen*: Erie Second Mortgage and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Illinois Central and Milwaukee and St. Paul ¼, Central Pacific, Denver Preference, New York Central, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Risen*: Grand Trunk Second Preference and Guaranteed ¼, the First Preference ⅛, and South Austrian shares ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk Ordinary ⅛, Mexican Ordinary ⅜, the First and Second Preference ¼.

Suez Canal are up ¼, Mason and Barry 1-16; but De Beers Diamond shares are down ⅝, and Kimberley Central ¼.

The return of the Bank of France for the past week shows a decrease in the gold of £387,320, and in the silver of £4,560; the stock of the former now amounting to £43,225,400, and of the latter to £49,254,000. The note circulation shows an expansion of £214,640. The Treasury account current an increase of £324,120, and the bills discounted of £566,720. The other accounts current show a reduction of £1,128,040, and the advances to the public of £160,360. The proportion between bullion and circulation is now 89.95 per cent. The profits for the week amount to £9,280.

The report of the National Bank of India (Limited) for the half-year ending June 30 shows a net profit, including the amount brought forward, of £29,082. The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £17,451.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market is quieter. Sales 8,000. Prices unchanged. Futures, after sundry fluctuations, are about the same as last night.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	140	2	London and County	83 6
Consols	100¼	⅛	Do. A	125⅛	⅜	Union of London	40 1
New Consols 2¾	97⅞	8⅛xd	Chatham (Ordinary)	23¼	4	London and West.	66½ 7½
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅜	100 xd	Do. Preference	102¼	¼	London Joint Stock	39½ 40½
Local Loan Stock	102½	3 xd	North Western	170	¼	Nat. Prov. of Engl.	42½ 3½
New 2½ per. Cent	94¼	5¼xd	South Western	131½	8½	Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	50½ 1½
India 3½ per Cent.	104½	5 xd	Manchester & Shef.	70	2	MINES	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72⅞	3⅛x int.	Do. A.	39	½	Indian Consolidated	5 16 7 16
Egyptian Guar.	100	⅛xd	Met. Consolidated	75¼	¼	Mysore shares	3 3 16 5 16
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111½	22 xd	Do. Land Stock	70½	1⅛	Ooregums	1 5 16 7 16
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	102	3	Do. District	34¼	¼	Cape Copper	4⅛ 5⅛
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	11	Midland	133¼	½	Namaqua	3 ⅛
Liverpool	110¾	¾xd	North British	120⅜	⅜	Mason and Barry	10⅛ 11⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	160¼	½	Rio Tinto	22 11 16 13 16
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2	North Stafford	111	13	Montana £1 shares	1⅜ ¾
Do. Hard Dols	70½	1½	South Eastern	132	4	De Beers	31⅛ ¾
Do. Treasury	99	100	Do. Deferred	108¼	9	Kimberley Cent	3⅝ ¼
Austrian Gold	91	3	FOREIGN RAILWAYS			TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES	
Do. Silver	87	9	Canada Pacific	58¼	⅛	Anglo-American	42 3
Brazilian 1375	103		Cen. Pacific Shares	36⅞	⅛	Do. Pref.	7⅛ 7
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	67¼	8¼	Brazilian Submarine	13⅛ ⅜
Do. Cedulas 1...	64¼	5¼	Denver & R. Grande	19⅞	20⅛	Direct Unit. States	9¼ 10
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2	Do. Pref.	50¼	2¼	Eastern	12⅜ ⅝
Costa Rica A.	92	3	Illinois Shares	122	½	Ditto Extension	12⅛ 13⅛
Do. B.	91	2	Lake Shore	100⅝	⅛	United Telephone	13¼ ½
Egypt. State Dom.	101½	2	Ohio & Mississipp.	25¼	¼	Globe Teleg. Trust	7 ¼
Do. Unified	84 3	16 5-16	Louis. and Nash.	60⅜	1⅛	TRAMWAYS ETC	
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅛	Mex. Cen. Bonds	68¼	½	London Gen. Om.	187 92
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¾	20	Do. Nat "A"	63	½	London Street	11½ 12½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82½	3	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¼	¼	London Tramway	13 14
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	103¼	4¼	N. Y. Cen. Share	111¼	¼	North Metropolitan	13½ 17½
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73⅛	9	New York Ontario	17½	18	WATERWORKS.	
Hung. Gold Rente	83⅛	3¼	Erie Shares	25⅛	5⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	260 5
Italian	95⅜	6	Do. Sec. Mort.	103	⅛	East London	197 202
Mexican Converted	39⅛	⅛	Norfolk & West. Pre	58	¼	Grand Junction	124 8
Peruvian 5 p.c. 7-	14⅞	⅜	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	40	¼	Kent	269 74
Do. 6 p.c.	10	¼	North. Pacific Pref	63¼	¼	Lambeth	260 5
Portuguese	61⅛	⅜	Pennsylvania Sh.	56¼	7¼	New River, New	347 52
Russian 1873	93	¼	Phil. and Read. SE	26⅞	7⅛	Sthwrk. & Vauxhal	165 70
Spanish 4 p. c.	74⅛	¼	Union Pacific Shares	61½	¼	W. Middlesex	264 9
Turkish 1854	100	2	Wabash Preferred	27⅜	⅛	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Group 1	24	5 xd	Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5	Gaslight & Coke A	252 6
Group 2	15⅛	⅜xd	Grand Trunk Sh.	10¼	11	Imp. Continental	208 11
Groups 3 and 4	14¼	15 xd	Do. First Pref.	64¼	½	South Metropolitan	306 11
4½ p. c. 1871	86¼	⅜	Do. Second Pre	43¼	¼	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	2¼ 3⅛
5 p. c. Defence	97¼	¼	Do. Third Pref.	25⅛	⅜	MISCELLANEOUS.	
5 p. c. Priority	81	3 xd	Do. Guaranteed	69⅛	70	Allsopp	8⅛ ⅜
Uruguay Unified	75	⅛	Mexican Ordinary	47⅛	⅜	Guinness and Co.	305 10
Virginia Funded	41	2	Do First Pre	119¾	¼	Hotchkiss	10⅛ ⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.	108½	9⅛	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79⅜	⅛	Bryant and May	12⅞ 13⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS			Lombardo-Venetian	9 1-16	3 16	Spratt's Patent	9⅛ 10⅛
Caledonian	112⅜	⅞	Varna 3 per cent	7	¼	P. and O. Steam	65 7
Great Eastern	70¼	½	Nitrate Railway	22¼	3¼xn	Royal Mail Steam	64 7
Great Northern	117½	18¼	BANKS.			Nat. Discount Co.	11½ 12
Ditto A	104½	5¼	Alliance Bank	13¼	14¼	Hudson's Bay	19¾ 20
Great Western	147	¼	City Bank	20½	1½	Suez Canal	87⅛ 8
Hull and Barnsley	30¼	1¼	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼	E. & W. Ind. Docks	25 7
Lanc. and York	110	20	Imperial Ottoman	11 9 16	11 16	London and St. K.	22 8

MR. RICHARD PROCTOR'S DEATH.

The death of Mr. R. A. Proctor has made a very great impression in New York. The astronomer left his family on Saturday at their healthy country seat, Oaklawn, Marion county, Florida, intending to take the *Umbria* for England on the 15th inst. On Monday he arrived at the Westminster Hotel, in New York, suffering from languor and malaise, which he attributed to the long railway ride. As the application of simple remedies failed to give him relief, it was supposed that biliousness had aggravated existing cardiac and uræmic troubles.

The doctor who was summoned considered it his duty to notify the Board of Health, whose medical officers recognized in Mr. Proctor every symptom of malignant yellow fever. The public safety demanded the establishment of an efficient quarantine, but, as a storm was raging, it was decided that it would be cruel to convey him to the Quarantine Station, in Long Island Sound. Accordingly, on Tuesday, at midnight, when his condition made it possible for him to take a short, easy ride, an ambulance took him to the Willard-Parker Hospital, where, in a private ward, he received every help that kindness or science could suggest.

The disease, notwithstanding, took its usual course, and death ensued early on Wednesday evening. The case is very singular (says the *Standard* correspondent) as the epidemic had not reached the portion of Florida whence Mr. Proctor came. Mr. Proctor died unconscious, without making a will or sending messages to absent friends. His remains have been hermetically sealed; the opening of such a coffin is a felony.

BALDWIN'S TWO-MILE JOURNEY THROUGH SPACE.

Great in numbers were those who visited, or desired to visit, the Alexandra Palace yesterday, to witness Baldwin's sensational two-mile leap from the clouds. Every train going thitherward was thronged, and many would-be passengers to the Palace were perforce compelled to stay behind. The crush at the entrance to the grounds was so great that a large number of persons broke through and gained admittance for nothing. Immense crowds gathered outside the enclosure. The persons inside growing impatient of delay, the ascent had to be made a quarter of an hour before the time appointed.

The parachute (writes a correspondent) was hurriedly unfolded, the gear adjusted, and Baldwin took his seat across the rope under the balloon, and shot up into the sunshine. He was expected to go to the height of two miles before disengaging himself from the balloon. As a matter of fact he went to the height of 6,000 feet. This was shown beyond dispute by a new self-recording aneroid barometer, about the size of a tolerably large watch, presented to Mr. Baldwin by Messrs. Dollonds, of Ludgate-hill. This little instrument was carried up in the aëronaut's pocket, and on his return to earth it recorded 6,000 ft. The balloon was a smaller one than has hitherto been used, containing only 12,000 ft. of gas instead of 15,000 ft., but the parachute was the same, some sort of gear inside being relied upon for the steering. Baldwin says that he went up in such a hurry that he paid no attention to the steering; and he explained the fact that he did not go so high as he had promised by the unexpected issue of gas from the smaller balloon. He had reckoned on its having a greater lifting power than the larger one, but as he went up he found the tension on the balloon so great that large volumes of gas were forced out, and as he himself rose through this ejected gas, he was in some danger of being suffocated, and was forced to cast off sooner than he had intended. The descent was effected in safety, though it would seem only narrowly escaping a mischance. The parachute got entangled in a tree, and Baldwin had to drop from it and leave it suspended.

After a long delay Baldwin appeared on the stage, where he met with an enthusiastic reception by an immense throng of visitors, the whole body of the main building appearing to be quite full. The numbers at the Palace could not be officially given, and they were variously estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000 people.

MR. BRIGHT'S HEALTH.

No information as to the health of Mr. Bright having recently appeared in the papers, it has naturally been concluded that the veteran statesman was making satisfactory progress towards recovery. That the conclusion was justified is shown by a letter written to a friend a day or two since by his medical attendant, Dr. Hayle. Dr. Hayle states, in regard to Mr. Bright, that "there is no congestion of the lungs left, and his general state is very good." Considering that there were other serious complications in addition to the congestion of the lungs, it is really surprising that the patient should have managed to pull through so well.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS DROWNED IN GALWAY.

As two little girls named Stewart were blackberrying on a cliff at Galway yesterday one of them fell over into the river. Her sister tried to save her, but in vain. She also fell over. Both were swept away by a rapid current and drowned. The bodies were subsequently recovered.

THE WILL OF MRS. SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

The will of Mrs. Emma Mary Ann Maria Knowles, widow of the late James Sheridan Knowles, the well-known dramatist, who died on May 10 last, was proved on August 25 by Richard Brinsley Knowles; Emma Webb, the niece; and Heber Coghlan, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £5,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1,000 each to the Pastors' College in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle, the Midnight Meeting movement (Red Lion-square), and the Stockwell Orphanage for Boys (Clapham-road); £100 to the minister, deacons, and elders of Ardberg Baptist Chapel (Rothsay, Isle of Bute), for general purposes; £300, and all the manuscripts and writings and the interest arising from the acting of the dramas of James Sheridan Knowles, to Mary Knowles Rice; £500 to her niece Mrs. Emma Webb, and other legacies and specific gifts. The residue of her property she leaves to her said niece Emma Webb, absolutely.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly and south-easterly winds, moderate to fresh; fair, dry.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 7 h. 47 m.
After. 8 h. 25 m.

Yesterday
Noon to-day

Noon to-day
Yesterday

SUN Rises 5h. 35 m.
" Sets 6h. 15 m.
MOON—Full M. O
20th, 5 h. 24 m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 14, 1888.—Cloudless; fresh breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

COLLECTING THE TAX AT THE MOUTH OF THE REVOLVER.

A Limerick telegram states that this morning the barony high constable of Clare seized a number of cattle for the Whelehan compensation tax. Resistance was offered to such an extent that the collector drew his revolver and told the people that he would use it if the resistance was continued. Ultimately the cattle were driven into Kildysart.

The Duke of Cambridge at Glasgow to-day inspected the Seaforth Highlanders and visited the exhibition. He inspects the Clyde defences to-morrow.

A Reuter's telegram states that the Tzar and Tzarina, accompanied by the Tzarewitch and the Grand Dukes, left Novaja Praga yesterday afternoon for Spala, in Russian Poland.

Earl Granville will be entertained at dinner on Saturday, the 20th October, by the members of the Liverpool Reform Club, and will deliver a political address.

A Skibbereen telegram states that a woman named Hayes attacked another woman named Doolan with a knife, with intent to murder her, at four o'clock this morning. Doolan jumped through a window and sustained severe injuries. She lies in a precarious condition. Hayes was arrested with difficulty.

The Duchess Dowager of Marlborough and Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill are staying at Invercauld, Ballater, and will pay a series of visits in Scotland before returning south.

According to a letter received from Geneva, the Speaker and Mrs. Peel, the Marquis of Hartington, and a party were out on the lake on Saturday in Mr. Barton's yacht, enjoying a pleasant trip. The Speaker is said to be better, but looks rather thin. It is hoped that rest and change of air will restore him to his usual robust health.

At a meeting of the Dundee Town Council the Provost said it had been suggested that the freedom of that burgh should be presented to Mr. Ritchie, a native of Dundee, in recognition of the skill and tact which he had shown in carrying the Local Government Bill. The proposal being objected to, the Provost called for a test vote, when it was found that twelve voted for and five against it.

MOTION TO RELEASE MR. JOHN DILLON.—Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of Mr. Parnell and other Irish members, will at the sitting of the Commission of Judges, on Monday, make an application for the appointment of a Commission to proceed to the United States, with power to examine witnesses resident in that country. Sir Charles will also move the court for an order to release Mr. John Dillon on bail pending the progress of the inquiry.

A MAJOR DASHED TO PIECES AT TORQUAY.—A fatal cliff accident occurred at Torquay yesterday. Major Darrell Blake, who has been on a visit to Dr. Ramsey as his patient for eighteen months past, was walking at Babbacombe, when he fell over a huge cliff into a quarry, a distance of 250 feet, and was killed instantaneously. The quarry was fenced, and it is not known how the deceased fell over. Major Blake was fifty-three years old.

EXPENSIVE REPAIRS TO A PAUPER'S LEG.—At the last meeting of the guardians of the City of London Union an application to have his wooden leg repaired was made by a pauper. The "leg" had been supplied by the guardians, and a City firm had given them an estimate of repairs at fifty shillings. A motion that only £1 be paid for the necessary repairs to the "leg" was negatived, and the board agreed to expend the fifty shillings on the necessary repairs and alterations.

A FIGHT WITH BRIGANDS.—A telegram from Sophia says that a band o six brigands yesterday attacked the mail coach to Rustchuk between Araba Konak and Orchanie, and in the fight which ensued the gendarme accompanying it was killed. While the brigands were still engaged on the first coach, a second, following behind with specie to the value of 50,000 f., was able to turn back, and reached Tashkessen in safety. The sub-prefects of the surrounding districts have gone in pursuit of the brigands with bodies of gendarmes.

HANGING IN A WOOD EIGHT WEEKS.—In Theobalds Woods, Bull's Cross, Enfield, yesterday morning, the body of a well-dressed man, of gentlemanly appearance, was discovered hanging to a tree by a pocket handkerchief and waist strap. The deceased, who was apparently between forty and fifty years of age, was wearing a dark check tweed suit and spring boots, a silver watch, and gold chain. The body was removed and examined by a doctor, who expressed the opinion that it had been hanging for at least eight weeks. It was much decomposed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.—The arrangements for Mr Gladstone's visit to Birmingham on the occasion of the coming annual meetings of the National Liberal Federation are approaching completion, and are exciting a great amount of interest in the Midland Counties. The meetings will be held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of November. On the Wednesday evening a great demonstration, to be addressed by Mr. Gladstone, will be held at Bingley Hall, a building capable of accommodating 20,000 persons.

A FALSE ALARM.—Messrs. Donald Currie and Co. write:—"We beg to say that in consequence of the publication of a telegram indicating that some of the officers and crew of the *Pembroke Castle*, steamer, had suffered in the unfortunate accident referred to in the telegram of which we sent you a copy, we telegraphed to our agency at Cape Town inquiring whether there was any truth in this statement. We have pleasure in informing you that in advising us of the departure from Table Bay of the *Pembroke Castle* at noon to-day for Plymouth, viâ Lisbon, our agents add that the ship's company are all well."

ELEPHANTINE PLAYFULNESS?—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a large elephant belonging to Messrs. John Sanger and Son's circus broke loose from its temporary quarters in St. Ives, Hunts, and committed a great deal of damage. It visited the retort-house of the St. Ives Gas Company, and gave a scare to the man in charge. It also pulled out a plug in one of the retorts, and wasted about two thousand feet of gas. It afterwards committed a number of garden depredations, broke down two gates, some fencing, and a wall, but was ultimately captured and taken back to its quarters.

OPEN-AIR MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.—An open-air meeting under the auspices of the Westminster Liberal Association, was held last night in an open space in Greycoat-street. A resolution in condemnation of the most recent instances of Tory coercion in Ireland was unanimously carried, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Thomson, Mr. Heumer, and Dr. Bernard O'Connor. The latter speaker considered the political, statistical, and economic aspects of the Irish question, reserving its agrarian and coercion features for similar meetings to be held in the immediate neighbourhood this and to-morrow evening.

A COLUMN OF ROYAL WRITERS.

THE list of Royal writers would be quite a long one if completed, and the record of Royal literary work is certainly a credit to the various crowned authors. The Crown Prince of Austria is at the present time engaged in supervising and assisting in writing one of the greatest national works of the century. The King of Portugal is a translator of Shakspeare.

KING OF SWEDEN.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Several Princes have done good work. King Oscar of Sweden is a famous writer. In 1878 the Frankfort Academy of Sciences elected him a corresponding member, in recognition of his poetical translation of Goethe's "Faust" into the Swedish language. His Majesty is also the author of a memoir of Charles XII. and of "Poems and Leaflets from My Journal." His four sons, Gustavus, Oscar, Carl, and Eugene, have also inherited his talents.

PRINCE EUGENE OF SWEDEN.

CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

There is hardly a homestead in Montenegro where at nightfall the sounds of the "gusla" may not be heard, the performer singing the glorious wars of Montenegrin and Servian heroes, of Tzerni George and Milosh Obrenovitch, or of the far-famed Scanderbeg, under whom their ancestors fought against the Turks. The present ruler of Montenegro, Nicolas I., is also a writer of sonnets and lyrics, and not long ago he sent five copies of a book of poems to Mr. Tomo Sargentich, of New York. The volume bears the title of "Balkanska Czarica," or Empress of the Balkans, and was printed for Royal circulation alone. In sending the book across the Atlantic the Hospodar wrote to Mr. Sargentich, desiring that he would retain one copy for himself and distribute the other four copies among those of his countrymen whom he knew to be worthy and patriotic Slavonics, sending at the same time his "paternal love to all the sons of that great and mighty race wherever they be."

PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

Has Coburg done anything but provide princes for the European thrones? can be answered by the assertion that Duke Ernst II., of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, besides reigning pleasantly and prosperously, and being one of the most good-natured of princes, has written music and has just published the first volume of his memoirs, "Aus meinem Leben und aus meiner Zeit." He has been a great traveller, has been round the world, has explored a bit of Africa, was head of the German Schützen Societies until 1864, and in his youth was known as the "handsome Ernst." He composed an opera entitled "Christina of Sweden," which was produced at his own Court theatre, and another one which did not meet a favourable reception in London. His recently-published memoirs are interesting and anecdotic, interspersed with philosophic reflections on rulership, statesmanship, and international difficulties, alliances, and family marriages.

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

Austria has a number of authors among its archdukes, first and foremost of whom must be counted the Crown Prince Rudolph, the editor-author of the great work, "Die Oesterreich-Ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild" ("The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture)," and writer on the chase and on foreign travels and experiences. He has written on various occasions in military reviews, and recorded his journeys in two books—"The Danube" and "The East." He surrounds himself with journalists and authors and is said to hold his own in learned discussions, being especially an authority on ornithology. His great book on the "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" appears in monthly parts, the first of which appeared in 1885, and will be completed about the end of the present century. To assist him he has a number of the best known authors and artists of the dual Empire. The director or editor-in-chief of the Austrian edition is the poet, Josef von Weilen, who is president of the Vienna Association of Journalists and Authors—the "Concordia"—while for the Hungarian edition the celebrated Magyar poet, novelist, dramatist, and journalist, Maurus Jokai, has a similar position. These two gentlemen have further assistance in a "directory," a number of specialists who write on call, an editorial committee, an artistic committee for the general supervision of the work. The Crown Prince is the editor supreme, and while writing some of the work himself, he does not allow a page to go to press or an illustration that he has not himself carefully read over and approved. The subjects treated are manifold and relate to the language, history, science, art, poetry, music, architecture, agriculture, trade, navigation, &c., of the vast empire. The Crown-Prince-editor has several princely assistants, among others the Crown Princess Stephanie, who has furnished many beautiful sketches; the Archduchess Clotilde, wife of Archduke Josef, who has furnished illustrations; Duke Philip of Coburg-Gotha, a cousin of the Crown Prince, who is a good writer. The introduction of the work was written by the Crown Prince himself, and shows him as a clear, forcible, and interesting writer, with considerable rhetorical ability.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

ARCHDUKE JOSEF OF AUSTRIA.

CATHOLICISM VERSUS ATHEISM.

A PAPER BY CARDINAL MANNING.

THE present instalment of the Gladstone-Ingersoll controversy in the *North American Review* is an article from the pen of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, entitled "The Church its own Witness." The central idea is that the phenomenon of the Roman Catholic Church is in itself a sufficient proof of the existence of a Deity, as it requires a supernatural explanation. Cardinal Manning argues:—

1. That the imperishable existence of Christianity, and the vast and undeniable revolution that it has wrought in men and in nations, in the moral elevation of manhood and of womanhood, and in the domestic, social, and political life of the Christian world, cannot be accounted for by any natural causes, or by any forces that are, as philosophers say, *intra possibilitatem naturæ*, within the limits of what is possible to man.

2. That this world-wide and permanent elevation of the Christian world, in comparison with both the old world and the modern world outside of Christianity, demands a cause higher than the possibility of nature.

3. That the Church has always claimed a Divine origin and a Divine office and authority in virtue of a perpetual Divine assistance. To this even the Christian world, in all its fragments external to the Catholic unity, bears witness. It is turned to our reproach. They rebuke us for holding the teaching of the Church to be infallible. We take the rebuke as a testimony of our changeless faith. It is not enough for men to say that they refuse to believe this account of the visible and palpable fact of the imperishable Christianity of the Catholic and Roman Church. They must find a more reasonable, credible, and adequate account for it. This no man has yet done. The denials are many and the solutions are many; but they do not agree together. Their multiplicity is proof of their human origin. The claim of the Catholic Church to a Divine authority and to a Divine assistance is one and the same in every age, and is identical in every place. Error is not the principle of unity, nor truth of variations.

After describing the wickedness of the ancient world, he thus relates the coming of Christ:—

In the reign of Augustus, and in a remote and powerless Oriental race, a Child was born in a stable of a poor Mother. For thirty years He lived a hidden life; for three years He preached the Kingdom of God, and gave laws hitherto unknown to men. He died in ignominy upon the Cross; on the third day He rose again; and after forty days He was seen no more. This unknown Man created the world-wide unity of intellect and will which is visible to the eye, and audible, in all languages, to the ear. It is in harmony with the reason and moral nature of all nations in all ages to this day. What proportion is there between the cause and the effect? What power was there in this isolated Man? What unseen virtues went out of Him to change the world? For change the world He did; and that not in the line or on the level of nature as men had corrupted it, but in direct contradiction to all that was then supreme in the world. He taught the dependence of the intellect against its self-trust, the submission of the will against its license, the subjugation of the passions by temperate control or by absolute subjection against their wilful indulgence. This was to reverse what men believed to be the laws of nature: to make water climb upward and fire to point downward. He taught mortification of the lusts of the flesh, contempt of the lusts of the eyes, and hatred of the pride of life. What hope was there that such a teacher should convert Imperial Rome? that such a doctrine should exercise the fullness of human pride and lust? Yet so it has come to pass; and how? Twelve men more obscure than Himself, absolutely without authority or influence of this world, preached throughout the empire and beyond it."

Cardinal Manning concludes with an illustration from the events of 1871:—

The Church has guarded the doctrine of the Apostles, by Divine assistance, with unerring fidelity. The articles of the faith are to-day the same in number as in the beginning. The explicit definition of their implicit meaning has expanded from age to age, as the everchanging denials and perversions of the world have demanded new definitions of the ancient truth. The world is against all dogma, because it is impatient of definiteness and certainty in faith. It loves open questions and the liberty of error. The Church is dogmatic for fear of error. Every truth defined adds to its treasure. It narrows the field of error and enlarges the inheritance of truth. The world and the Church are ever moving in opposite directions. As the world becomes more vague and uncertain, the Church becomes more definite. It moves against wind and tide, against the stress and storm of the world. There was never a more luminous evidence of this supernatural fact than in the Vatican Council. For eight months all that the world could say and do, like the four winds of heaven, was directed upon it. Governments, statesmen, diplomatists, philosophers, intriguers, mockers, and traitors did their utmost and their worst against him. They were in dread lest the Church should declare that by Divine assistance its Head in faith and morals cannot err; for if this be true, man did not found it, man cannot reform it, man cannot teach it to interpret its history or its acts. It knows its own history, and is the supreme witness of its own legation.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD in
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

NEXT WEEK, DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE at 9. Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Barwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7 30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 52nd Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 182nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 115th Time. Messrs. C. W. Garthorne, A. Elwood, Gilbert Farquhar, Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, F. Henry, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Giffard and Florence Henry.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (721st Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. — THIS EVENING at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice.

SAVOY.—LAST WEEKS of THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, BARBARA. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), September 15, at 3 o'clock.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—Season 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS.
THIS EVENING, at 8.0. ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
Grand Orchestra of 150 Performers and Band of the Coldstream Guards combined.
Conductor: Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
SMOKING LOUNGES IN ALL PARTS OF THE THEATRE.
Vocalists This Evening:—Mdme. ROSE HERSEE, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, and Mr. SIMS REEVES. Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet). Mr. A. SMITH (Clarionet Solo).
Prices of admission:—Private Boxes from 10s. 6d. to £3 3s.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling. Doors open 7.30; commence at 8.0. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), Vocalists:—Mdme. ALWINA VALLERIA, Miss SUSETTA FENN, Mdme. BELLE COLE and Mr. HENRY PIERCY.

ALLY SLOPER and his distinguished Family, including Mrs. Sloper, Master Alexandry Sloper, Iky Moses, the Elder McNab, Mr. McGooseley, The Twins, Boulanger, Shakebacon, and Ginetta Margarine, Lord Bob, and Miss Tootsie Sloper will visit FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, THIS EVENING (Friday), September 14.
TOOTSIE SLOPER'S POLKA, composed by A. GWYLLYM CROWE, will be performed by special desire of THE EMINENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.—"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."—A Great Success.—TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard, dramatised by permission by Mr. Edward Rose, rewritten and adapted for Miss Eyre by Mr. WILLIAM SIDNEY and CLO GRAVES. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Enid Leslie, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, E. Cleary, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Mr. Edmund Maurice. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.—GAIETY THEATRE.

GAIETY.—"SHE."—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), SEPTEMBER 15, at 2.30.

GAIETY.—"SHE."
"In earth and skie and sea
Strange thynges ther be."—"SHE."

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
Will REOPEN on SATURDAY, September 22.
With a New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA,
A Romance of 1588.
By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

COURT THEATRE.—Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH. Manageress, Mrs. JOHN WOOD.—Will Open for the Season on MONDAY, Sept. 24th, on which occasion will be produced (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Box office now open, 10 to 5.

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THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
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PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.
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HON. PRESIDENT.
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JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
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The Mystery of Cloomber.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

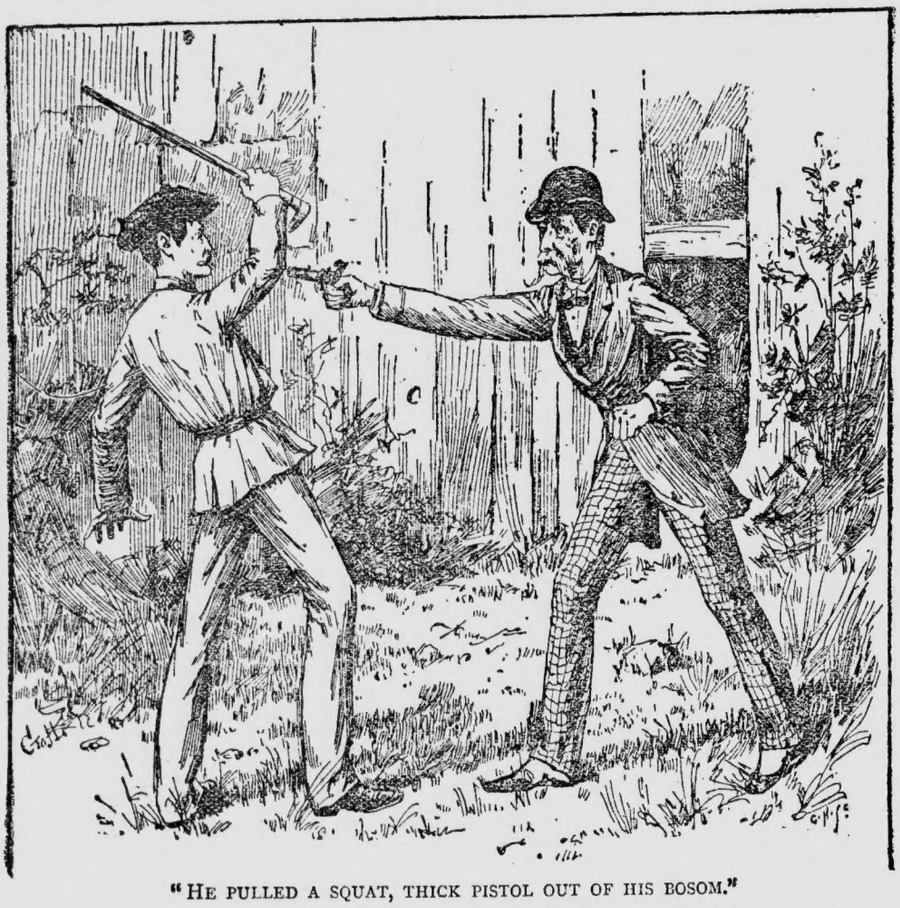
"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the clodhopper.
BARON HELLENBACH.

CHAPTER VI.

HOW I CAME TO BE ENLISTED AS ONE OF THE GARRISON OF CLOOMBER.

"To your room, girl!" he cried in a hoarse harsh voice, stepping in between us and pointing authoritatively towards the house. He waited until Gabrielle, with a last frightened glance at me, had passed through the gap, and then he turned upon me with an expression so murderous that I stepped back a pace or two, and tightened my grasp upon my oak stick.

"You—you—" he sputtered, with his hand up to his throat, as though his fury were choking him. "You have dared to intrude upon my privacy! Do you think I built this fence that all the vermin in the country might congregate round it! Oh, you have been very near your death, my fine fellow! You will never be nearer until your time comes. Look at this!" He pulled a squat, thick pistol out of his bosom. "If you had passed through that gap and set foot on my land I'd have let daylight into you. I'll have no vagabonds here! I know how to treat gentry of that sort, whether their faces are black or white."



"HE PULLED A SQUAT, THICK PISTOL OUT OF HIS BOSOM."

"Sir," said I, "I meant no harm by coming here, and I do not know how I have deserved this extraordinary outburst. Allow me to observe, however, that you are still covering me with your pistol, and that, as your hand is rather tremulous, it is more than possible that it may go off. If you don't turn the muzzle down I shall be compelled in self-defence to strike you over the wrist with my stick."

"What the devil brought you here, then?" he asked in a more composed voice, putting his weapon back into his bosom. "Can't a gentleman live quietly without your coming to peep and to pry? Have you no business of your own to look after, eh? And, my daughter? how came you to know anything of her? and what have you been trying to squeeze out of her? It wasn't chance that brought you here."

"No," said I, boldly, "it was not chance which brought me here. I have had several opportunities of seeing your daughter and of appreciating her many noble qualities. We are engaged to be married to each other, and I came up with the express intention of seeing her."

Instead of blazing into a fury, as I had expected, the General gave a long whistle of astonishment, and then leaned up against the railings, laughing softly to himself.

"English terriers are fond of playing with worms," he remarked at last. "When we used to bring them out to India they used to trot off into the jungle and begin sniffing at what they imagined to be worms there. But the worm turned out to be a venomous snake, and so poor doggy paid the penalty. I think you'll find yourself in a somewhat analogous position if you don't look out."

"You surely don't mean to cast an aspersion upon your own daughter?" I said, flushing with indignation.

"Oh, Gabrielle is all right," he answered, carelessly. "Our family is not exactly one, however, which I should recommend a young fellow to marry into. And pray how is it that I was not informed of this snug little arrangement of yours?"

"We were afraid, sir, that you might separate us," I replied, feeling that perfect candour was the best policy under the circumstances. "It is possible that we were mistaken. Before coming to any final decision I implore you to remember that the happiness of both of us is at stake. It is in your power to divide our bodies, but our souls shall be for ever united."

"My good fellow," said the General, in a not unkindly tone, "you don't know what you are asking for. There is a gulf between you and any one of the blood of Heatherstone which can never be bridged over." All trace of anger had vanished now from his manner, and had given place to an air of somewhat contemptuous amusement.

My family pride took fire at his words. "The gulf may be less than you imagine," I said, coldly. "We are not clodhoppers because we live in this out-of-the-way place. I am of noble descent on one side, and my mother was a Buchan of Buchan. I assure you that there is no such disparity between us as you seem to imagine."

"You misunderstand me," the General answered "It is on our side that the disparity lies. There are reasons why my daughter Gabrielle should live and die single. It would not be to your advantage to marry her."

"But surely, sir," I persisted, "I am the best judge of my own interests and advantages. Since you take this ground all becomes easy; for I do assure you that the one interest which overides all others is that I should have the woman I love for my wife. If this is your only objection to our match, you may surely give us your consent, for any danger or trial which I may incur in marrying Gabrielle will not weigh with me one featherweight."

"Here's a young bantam!" exclaimed the old soldier, smiling at my warmth. "It's easy to defy danger when you don't know what the danger is."

"What is it, then?" I asked, hotly. "There is no earthly peril which will drive me from Gabrielle's side. Let me know what it is and test me."

"No, no. That would never do," he answered with a sigh, and then, thoughtfully, as if speaking his mind aloud. "He has plenty of pluck, and is a well-grown lad too. We might do worse than make use of him." He went on mumbling to himself with a vacant stare in his eyes as if he had forgotten my presence.

"Look here, West," he said presently. "You'll excuse me if I spoke hastily a little time ago. It is the second time that I have had occasion to apologize to you for the same offence. It shan't occur again. I am rather over particular, no doubt, in my desire for complete isolation; but I have good reasons for insisting on the point. Rightly or wrongly, I have got it into my head that some day there might be an organized raid upon my grounds. If anything of the sort should occur I suppose I might reckon upon your assistance?"

"With all my heart."

"So that if ever you got a message such as 'Come up,' or even simply 'Cloomber!' you would know that it was an appeal for help, and would hurry up immediately, even if it were in the dead of the night?"

"Most certainly I should," I answered. "But might I ask you what the nature of the danger is which you apprehend?"

"There would be nothing gained by your knowing. Indeed, you would hardly understand it if I told you. I must bid you good day now, for I have stayed with you too long. Remember, I count upon you as one of the Cloomber garrison now."

"One other thing, sir," I said, hurriedly, for he was turning away; "I hope that you will not be angry with your daughter for anything which I have told you. It was for my sake that she kept it all secret from you."

"All right," he said, with his cold, inscrutable smile. "I am not such an ogre in the bosom of my family as you seem to think. As to this marriage question I should advise you as a friend to let it drop altogether, but if that is impossible I must insist that it stand over completely for the present. It is impossible to say what unexpected turn events may take. Good-bye!" He plunged into the wood and was quickly out of sight among the dense plantation.

Thus ended this extraordinary interview, in which this strange man had begun by pointing a loaded pistol at my breast and had ended by partially acknowledging the possibility of my becoming his future son-in-law. I hardly knew whether to be cast down or elated over it. On the one hand he was likely, by keeping a closer watch over his daughter, to prevent us from communicating as freely as we had done hitherto. Against this there was the advantage of having obtained an implied consent to the renewal of my suit at some future date.

But this danger — this shadowy, unspeakable danger—which appeared to rise up at every turn, and to hang day and night over the towers of Cloomber! Rack my brain as I would I could not conjure up any solution to the problem which was not puerile and inadequate. One fact struck me as being significant. Both the father and the son had assured me, independently of each other, that if I were told what the peril was I would hardly realize its significance. How strange and bizarre must the fear be which can scarce be expressed in intelligible language! I held up my hand in the darkness before I turned to sleep that night, and I swore that no power of man or devil should ever weaken my love for the woman whose pure heart I had had the good fortune to win.

[To be continued.]

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

BARLOW, GEORGE. "The Pageant of Life." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [The work which gives this volume its title is said to be an Epic Poem in five books, which books are entitled "Christ upon Earth," "A Masque of Human Life," "Christ in the Heart," "Nature and Humanity," and "Exit Satan." Pp. 443, cloth.]

BEY, KESNIN. "The Evil of the East; or, Truths about Turkey." (Vizetelly.) [A "study in social and Oriental physiology." Pp. 324, cloth.]

BROOKFIELD, Mrs. ARTHUR. "Æsop's Fables for Little Readers." (Fisher Unwin.) [The apologues of Æsopus, retold in simple language and appropriately illustrated by Mr. H. J. Ford. 4to. Pp. 70, blue cloth.]

COOK, EDWARD T. "A Popular Handbook to the National Gallery. Including, by special permission, Notes collected from the works of Mr. Ruskin. With Preface by John Ruskin, LL.D., D.C.L." (Macmillan and Co.) [Pp 703. Cloth, crown 8vo, 12s. 6d.; half morocco, 14s.; large paper edition, 2 vols., limited to 250 copies, 42s.]

DIGGES, WEST. "A Poor Player: a Story of Kent." (Remingtons.) [A novel in two volumes.]

HERAUD, EDITH. "The Mystery of Askdale." (Digby and Long.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 153, cloth.]

GLOVER, RICHARD. "The Ministry of the Church to the Young." (Sunday School Union.) [A reprint of five lectures. Pp. 87, cloth, 1s. 6d.]

GORE, J. E., F.R.A.S. "Planetary and Stellar Studies." (Roper and Drowley. 7s. 6d.) [A series of short and popularly written papers on the planets, stars, and nebulæ. Well "got-up" and capitally illustrated, it ought to prove a very attractive introduction to the study of astronomy. Pp. 264, cloth.]

"GREAT THOUGHTS." (Marcus Ward and Co.) ["A birthday book with selections from the greatest writers," differing in but few particulars from the ordinary run of publications of this kind.]

HAWTHORNE, JULIAN. "An American Penman;" "Section 558;" "A Tragic Mystery." (Cassell and Co.) [The three novels form volumes of a series called the "American Library of Fiction," which Messrs. Cassell publish at 3s. 6d. (cloth) and 2s. (boards). They are well printed and attractively bound.]

HOWE, J. B. "A Cosmopolitan Actor." (Bedford Publishing Co.) [A volume of the author's adventures "all over the world." Pp. 242, paper covers, 1s.]

LEVACK, G. STEWART. "The N.G.A. Latin Primer." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [The *raison d'être* of this Latin grammar appears to consist in a novel and simple arrangement of the inflexions; in an abundance of drill in forms; in the exclusion of irregularities, and in the use of a limited vocabulary. Pp. 164, cloth.]

LOVEJOY, B. G., LL.B. "Francis Bacon." (Fisher Unwin, 6s.) [A critical review of Bacon's life and character, with selections from his writings. Pp. 277, cloth.]

LUSKA, SIDNEY. "The Yoke of the Thorah." (Cassell, 2s.) [A volume of the American Library of Fiction (vide supra).]

MACLEOD, H. D., M.A. "Economics for Beginners." (Longmans.) [The third edition of a valuable little text-book. Pp. 171, cloth, 2s. 6d.]

MATHERS, EDWARD P. "Golden South Africa." (Whittingham.) [Mr. Mathers is a recognized authority of South African matters, and this account of a recent visit to the goldfields will no doubt prove as useful as it is interesting. Pp. 400, maps, &c., 2s. 6d.]

NICHOLSON, Rev. A., LL.D. "No Cipher in Shakespeare." A refutation of the Great Cryptogram. (Fisher Unwin. 1s.) [A pamphlet of 64 pages.]

"OUR CELEBRITIES." September. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 2s. 6d.) [The new number of this admirable series of photographs contains Lord Stanley of Preston, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and Lady Lindsay.]

POSTGATE, J. P., and C. A. VINCE. "The New Latin Primer." (Cassell and Co.) [Pp. 204; designed "to provide in a concise and readily comprehensible manner all the information that can be required by all but advanced students of Latin."]

RAWSON, SAMUEL. "The Producer and Consumer." (Birmingham: Allday.) [An essay on fruit and vegetable growing. Pp. 83, paper covers]

REID, T. WEMYSS. "Gladys Fane." (Fisher Unwin.) [The first volume of "Unwin's Novel Series"—cloth bound volumes of the Tauchnitz size—containing a story which, according to an enthusiastic critic, is "as beautiful as life and as sad as death." Pp. 441, limp cloth, 2s.]

RICE, M. SPRING. "A King and Not a King." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 204, cloth.]

ROE, E. P. "Miss Lou." (Ward, Lock, and Co.) 2s.

ROGERS, J. E. THOROLD. "Holland." (Fisher Unwin, 5s.) [A volume of the "Story of the Nations" series. Pp. 388. Map and illustrations.]

TAYLOR, GEORGE. "Elfriede: a Romance of the Rhineland." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [A novel in two volumes.]

"THE AUSTRALIAN Irrigation Colonies on the River Murray, in Victoria, and South Australia." (Chaffer Bros., Queen Victoria-street.)

"THE BUTTERFLY BIRTHDAY BOOK." (Marcus Ward and Co.) [Gaudily illustrated in colours. The texts are selected from the poets.]

"THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for 1888." (Macmillan.)

"THE HENRY IRVING SHAKSPEARE." (Blackie and Son.) [This edition of Shakspeare has now reached its fourth volume. This volume contains "King Henry V.," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Much Ado about Nothing," "As You Like It," and "Twelfth Night." There are the usual illustrations, introductions, notes, &c.]

THICKSTUN, FREDERICK. "A Mexican Girl." (Boston: Ticknor.) [No. 41 of "Ticknor's Paper Series of Choice Readings." 50 cents.]

TIREBUCK, WILLIAM. "Saint Margaret." (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 240, cloth.]

VENABLES, Canon EDMUND, M.A. "Life of John Bunyan." (Walter Scott.) [The latest volume of the "Great Writer Series." Mr. Anderson's bibliography is extensive.]

WYLDE, A. B. "'83 to '87 in the Soudan." (Remington.) [Two volumes; with an account of Sir William Hewett's mission to King John of Abyssinia.]

THE CHAMPION TYPE-WRITER.

Several correspondents have referred lately to the type-writing tournament recently held at Toronto. The Remington and Caligraph were the only machines represented. The Remington machine was represented by five operators and the Caligraph by an equal number. The first prize, representing the world's championship, was a gold medal, and a silver medal to the second. The first prize was won by Miss M. E. Orr, of New York; and the second by Mr. F. E. McGurrin, of Salt Lake City, Utah. Both are Remington operators. In the ten minutes' work Miss Orr wrote 987 words, an average of nearly 99 words per minute. McGurrin followed very close with 951 words, an average of 95 words per minute. Miss Orr breaks the record by 1.7 words per minute. The former record was 97 words, made by McGurrin in Cincinnati last month, but he maintained this speed for 90 minutes.

MISS M. E. ORR.

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The SESSION 1888-89 will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 1, 1888. The new buildings, which were opened by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, on May 21, 1887, afford more than double the accommodation which was provided formerly.

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C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P., Chairman of Committee.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, at St. James's, Marylebone, Islington, Lincoln's-inn, South Kensington, Mayfair, and St. Martin's-le-Grand Branches, is this day ADVANCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. for moneys placed on deposit at seven days' notice.

T. G. ROBINSON, } Joint General
F. CHURCHWARD, } Managers.

112, Bishopsgate-street, London, Sept. 13, 1888.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the INTEREST allowed to Depositors in this Bank is this day RAISED to the following rates, namely:—On sums of £500 and upwards, at seven days' notice, TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., on sums of £500 and upwards at call, TWO PER CENT.; and on sums under £500, TWO PER CENT., until further notice.

The Bank reserves to itself at all times the right to decline deposits.

Sept. 13, 1888. W. ASTLE, Manager.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and Branches of this Bank on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of Withdrawal is this day ADVANCED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

W. F. NARRAWAY, General Manager.

5, Princes-street, Mansion House, Sept. 13, 1888.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST on all DEPOSITS with this Bank repayable on seven days' notice (except those held at lower rates by special arrangement) will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. from this date until further notice, which will be given by advertisement only.

Sept. 13, 1888. G. A. TUCKER, Town Manager.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed by this Bank, at the HEAD OFFICE and BRANCHES, on Deposits at seven days' call will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum until further notice.

R. O. YEATS, General Manager.

Bartholomew-lane, E.C., Sept. 13, 1888.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed to depositors at seven days' notice of withdrawal will be TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. until further notice.

ALFRED BROWN, Manager.

No. 6, Lothbury, Sept. 13, 1888.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the present RATE of INTEREST on Deposits with this Bank, subject to seven days' notice, is TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager.

Threadneedle-street, Sept. 13, 1888.

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W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.

No. 21, Lombard-street, Sept. 13, 1888.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF LONDON (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the RATE of INTEREST allowed on Deposits at seven days' call is this day RAISED to TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum.

H. J. LATTER, General Manager.

No. 52, Cornhill, Sept. 13, 1888.

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HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.

City Office, 72, Lombard-street, Sept. 13, 1888.

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Sept. 13, 1888.

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With an Introduction by the DEAN.

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